

## ALL THE NEWS

bowers and cooler today, fair and  
temper tomorrow. Copper, \$1.37½;  
lead, 4½c; copper, \$1.37½;  
tin, 2½c; lead, 4½c; copper, \$1.37½;

### LOCAL

A little progress was made in the Miller  
case yesterday because of controversy  
over the introduction of expert testimony.  
The man who is to be coachman for Dr.  
Miller, was signed \$100 and costs under  
the state law prohibiting docking the tall  
man, the humane society, intends  
to prosecute all violators of this law.  
Law has abandoned the inquest  
in the case of F. M. English, who was  
killed in the railroad wreck last Sun-  
day owing to inability to get the nec-  
cessary witnesses.

They are cogitating the perpetration of  
another street fair.

Round Carnival at Colorado  
Springs is drawing big crowds.

Building Inspector Coray has or-  
dered suspension of work on the new  
house tower because he thinks it  
is not properly supported for its weight.

After morning at 2 o'clock to con-  
tinue the Sunrise Special to the sum-  
mit of Pikes Peak.

Annual gathering of the Colorado  
association was brought to a close

with a banquet at the Antlers last night.

At least 1,000 of this city was elected  
agent of the association.

### STATE

In Cripple Creek case of Funk vs.  
Funk, involving a seat in the city coun-  
cil, taken to the supreme court yes-  
terday. A small calf was born in Salida, with  
two heads and one body; it has two  
legs but only one lower jaw, so its  
parent possibilities are not yet known.

Mr. Ferrill of the State Horticultural  
Association is trying to interest the people of  
Colorado in a centennial anniversary of  
General Pike's expedition across the

Rockies.

Pike, being married for 31 years,

has begun suit for di-  
vorce upon the grounds of cruelty.

### GENERAL

Mr. Henry Bold Restarick has been  
elected bishop of Honolulu, the cere-  
mony taking place in San Diego, Calif.

New code of civil and criminal laws  
comes effective in Puerto Rico yesterday.

An automobile mail service be-  
tween San Juan and Ponce has begun.

Between the woolen and cotton yarn distri-  
bution of Philadelphia caused a loss of

and leather. National bank has  
submitted application to change its name to  
National Bank of the United States in

New York.

R. Harrison, president of the First

Bank of Cincinnati, is dead.

President Palma of Cuba has a project

of encouraging the horse and  
industry in Cuba.

Death in the township of Catenaone, one  
of the poorest and most backward in the country.

Death of several others, the  
loss of houses and barns and much

labor lost by miners employed at  
Tenneco Coal and Iron company at  
Tracy City and White Hall mines,

struck for higher wages. They want

Alabama scale.

United Mine Workers of Kentucky  
have accepted the calling of a sympa-

thetic strike. Reliable information was

had yesterday that a secret vote  
had been taken on the matter with the  
result that the men decided that they  
would regard their contracts with the op-  
erators. Word has been sent to the ill-

miners who have taken the same

steps. Park and Campbell of Young-  
stown, Ohio, have received a cablegram  
from their representatives in Havana an-  
nouncing that franchises have been grant-  
ed them, authorizing them to construct  
electric street railway lines

throughout the city of Havana. The con-  
tract is said to be worth fully \$25,-

000 and include all the franchises in

city of Havana.

### WASHINGTON

Mr. Henderson will make an ex-  
tra campaigning trip in various parts

of the country, his purpose being to visit

the most doubtful congressional districts

and news from Rome, received at the

department, in the shape of daily

grams from Governor Taft, is gen-  
erally encouraging. It is said that while

details can be given out for publica-  
tion, it is evident that the negotiations

proceeding with the greatest activity,

especially in the shape of verbal ex-  
changes, though for the sake of the re-  
cords are generously supplemented

written notes.

Gen. Roosevelt has determined on

appointment of Major Micah Jenkins,

as commandant and director as collector

of internal revenue district of South

Dakota, via George E. Koester, who

had confirmation.

### FOREIGN

Second attempt was made yesterday to

burn a magazine at Brest; two men

acted as sentinels but were driven away.

Standing room was occupied by many of those present, and no more en-  
thusiastic meeting of Colorado Springs business men has been held for days.

With Mr. C. C. Hemming of the El Paso National bank as president of

the new organization and every prominent business interest in the city backing it heartily, with 125 representative citizens of

Colorado Springs already on its membership roll, the Progressive club will

supplement the most excellent and effective work that the chamber of com-  
merce is constantly doing by hunting out opportunities for developing the city

along some new line and starting in an aggressive way the realization of all

possibilities that present themselves.

No organization ever started in Colorado Springs under such favorable

auspices.

**THE REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.**

The meeting was called to order by J. A. Hayes, temporary president of

the club, and the report of the special committee on permanent organization was submitted. It read as follows:

Colorado Springs, Colo., July 2, 1902.

"Mr. J. A. Hayes, Temporary President of the Business Men's Progressive Club, Colorado Springs, Colo.:

"Dear Sir—Your committee appointed to suggest a plan of permanent organization for this club begs leave to report as follows:

"We recommend that a board of trustees of 20 members be selected, and

that the following gentlemen shall constitute such a board of trustees for one

year and until their successors are elected, namely:

J. A. Hayes.

C. C. Hemming.

B. P. Anderson.

E. W. Giddings, Jr.

J. A. Connell.

John R. McKinlie.

D. V. Donaldson.

George R. Buckman.

John L. Franklin.

Fred S. Tucker.

"We beg leave to further recommend that the following gentlemen shall

fill the respective offices of the club for one year and until their successors

are elected and qualified, namely:

C. C. Hemming.

Dr. B. P. Anderson.

E. W. Giddings, Jr.

Henry L. Wills.

Grant Hemenway.

"We beg leave to further recommend that the following gentlemen shall

fill the respective offices of the club for one year and until their successors

are elected and qualified, namely:

President, C. C. Hemming.

First vice president, Dr. B. P. Anderson.

Second vice president, E. W. Giddings, Jr.

Third vice president, Henry L. Wills.

Secretary, Henry Russell Wray.

Treasurer, J. R. McKinlie.

## PHILIPPINE ACT TO BE PUT IN FORCE

First Step Will Be Transfer of Authority From the Military to the Civil Officials.

By Associated Press.

Washington, July 2.—Chairman Com-  
mittee of the house committee on insular affairs says steps will be taken at once to put the Philippine government act in operation.

"The first step," said he today, "will be the complete transfer of authority from the military to the civil officials except in the Moro country, where there is some lingering disorder. The transfer will be accomplished by a pro-  
clamation from the president which is anticipated will be issued on the Fourth of July."

Mr. Connel has received the following telegraph from President Schurman of Correll, who was head of the first Philip-  
pine commission:

"Cordial congratulations in your splendid victory in securing a legisla-  
tive policy for the Philippines. Our committee recommended it. Your bill shows conservative statesmanship of the highest order."

Secretary Root today cabled to Acting Governor Wright of the Philip-  
pines the substance of the bill, and incidentally sent the following communica-  
tions of the commissioners' work:

"I congratulate the commission upon the confidence and approval of congress evidenced by its adoption of your recommendations and continuance and enlargement of your authority."

After the next session of the house, the bill will be introduced in the Senate.

"Governor Taft told me this work would begin as soon as he reached Manila. His plan is to have the work done as far as possible by the Philippines and the commission will get up its own census system instead of having it done by the census office at Washington,

although they are empowered to get

census experts from here by making application to the president. The purpose, however, is to make the work thoroughly a local one, so that it will serve the Filipinos as an object lesson."

"As to the general effect of the act we have just enacted," added Mr. Connel, "I share the view of Governor Taft that if the bill becomes a law it will bear no more on the Philippines than we do on Puerto Rico, and that the Philippines problem would gradually disappear."

Mr. Connel has received the following telegraph from President Schurman of Correll, who was head of the first Philip-  
pine commission:

"Cordial congratulations in your splendid victory in securing a legisla-  
tive policy for the Philippines. Our committee recommended it. Your bill shows conservative statesmanship of the highest order."

Secretary Root today cabled to Acting Governor Wright of the Philip-  
pines the substance of the bill, and incidentally sent the following communica-  
tions of the commissioners' work:

"I congratulate the commission upon the confidence and approval of congress evidenced by its adoption of your recommendations and continuance and enlargement of your authority."

After the next session of the house, the bill will be introduced in the Senate.

"Governor Taft told me this work would begin as soon as he reached Manila. His plan is to have the work done as far as possible by the Philippines and the commission will get up its own census system instead of having it done by the census office at Washington,

## HENDERSON TO MAKE A CAMPAIGNING TRIP

By Associated Press.

Washington, July 2.—Speaker Henderson left here today for New York, where he will meet his daughter on her arrival from Europe. Later he will go to his home and take a rest preliminary to an extensive campaigning trip in various parts of the country, his purpose being to visit as many doubtful congressional districts as possible.

"Special to the Gazette.

Washington, July 2.—The nomination of Dewey C. Bailey for reappointment as United States consul to Colombia again failed of confirmation by the senate.

Objection to the confirmation was made by Senator Patterson. It is not known whether or not a recess appointment will be made.

## FAILED TO CONFIRM BAILEY'S NOMINATION

By Associated Press.

Washington, July 2.—United States consul William B. Dickey has been completely vindicated of the charges brought against him by Richard R. Nell, secretary of legation at Lima and as a result of which he was removed from his post at Callao. Consul Dickey came to this country a few months ago on a leave of absence. When he arrived here he found he had been removed from his post as a result of Mr. Nell's charges and that Charles Herdlska, formerly secretary of legation in Vienna, had been nominated as his successor. The charges made by Mr. Nell included padding of expense accounts.

Senator Frye, of whom Consul Dickey is a constituent, interested himself in the case and Dr. Hill, then acting secretary of state, instituted a quiet investigation assisted by Chief Clerk Michael, which resulted in entire exoneration of Mr. Dickey.

As a result of his investigation, Mr. Dickey is to be reinstated in his former position and it is believed that an arrangement can be made with his successor at Callao allowing Mr. Dickey to regain his old position, Mr. Herdlska being provided for otherwise.

John Redmond, the Nationalist leader in the house, characterized Mr. Wyndham's statement as paltry and flippant.

He declared that whatever money was paid in rentals on the De Frayne estate in Ireland, when it was interrupted by agitators who desired to make government there impossible.

John Redmond, the Nationalist leader in the house, characterized Mr. Wyndham's statement as paltry and flippant. He declared that whatever money was paid in rentals on the De Frayne estate in Ireland, when it was interrupted by agitators who desired to make government there impossible.

He declared that whatever money was paid in rentals on the De Frayne estate in Ireland, when it was interrupted by agitators who desired to make government there impossible.

John Redmond, the Nationalist leader in the house, characterized Mr. Wyndham's statement as paltry and flippant. He declared that whatever money was paid in rentals on the De Frayne estate in Ireland, when it was interrupted by agitators who desired to make government there impossible.

John Redmond, the Nationalist leader in the house, characterized Mr. Wyndham's statement as paltry and flippant. He declared that whatever money was paid in rentals on the De



Reliable

# THE GAZETTE'S SPECIAL STATE NEWS SERVICE

Complete

## DENVER

Denver, June 28.—Judge Byrne this morning declared Dr. Sarah Hostorff had been charged with causing the death of Martha Chapman by criminal operation, but it was fully established that the charge was unfounded.

William T. Rogers, district attorney of New York, who is to address the State Bar association at Colorado Springs next week, arrived in Denver this morning from the east. He was at the Union depot by Platt Rogers, president of the Bar association.

A terrific hail storm swept over the surrounding country today at noon, leaving an immense amount of damage to growing crops. The storm came from the southwest and moved rapidly to the northeast. Reports indicate the damage especially from the northeast part indicate that the storm has been general. Greeley reports that the damage in and around that city will amount to over \$100,000. The towns of Fort Collins, Eaton, Deer Trail, Loveland, Platteville and Sterling all reported extremely damaging storms. It is estimated that the entire damage done throughout the state will exceed \$200,000.

The building at 1617-25 California street, which was formerly owned by George F. E. Williams, was sold yesterday for \$85,000.

The First National bank of this city decided to increase its capital stock from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. Its surplus will also be increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000. The change will be made July 1.

News from over the state says that forest fires which have been so prevalent are being extinguished by the frequent rains.

The Colorado veterans of the Philippines have adopted the following resolution condemning Brigadier-General Chace of the Colorado National Guard:

"Whereas, Brigadier-General John C. Chace of the Colorado National Guard in a conversation with other officers of his regiment, designated the best Colorado volunteers as a 'howling mob'; and,

"Whereas, the aforesaid General Chace has at various times and places given his ill will and bitterness toward the Colorado volunteers as an organization toward personal men and their families;

Resolved, by the undersigned committee on behalf of ex-members of the best Colorado volunteers, that we denounce the remarks of General Chace as cowardly, ungentlemanly, entirely unbecoming and below him as a man and commanding officer of a military unit. And be it further,

Resolved, that we consider him as surely unfit for the position he holds, and no organization can prosper with such a man for an officer or at head." (Signed.)

W. S. Watson,  
James E. Ladd,  
F. G. Morrison,  
Committee.

The resolution is the outcome of an unwarred remark said to have been made by General Chace against the army of the Philippines.

Denver, June 29.—The heavy rain and hail storm which passed over Denver this morning did more damage than was at first supposed. Growing crops and orchards were practically ruined, while gardens were damaged beyond estimation. The rain caused Cherry creek and the Platte to overflow and an immense amount of damage resulted to persons in the bottoms. It is estimated that the damage in and around the city of Denver will amount to \$250,000.

Later state reports indicate that the storm was general. In many of the mountain towns snow fell, ranging in depth from one to 12 inches. Leadville saw six inches of snow and the large party of eastern tourists in the city at this time enjoyed a snow-balling contest.

The police this afternoon found the body of George Myers. It was lying on his tent in the river bottom. There was a bullet hole in the back of his head. He had been dead three or four days. The police are working on the murder theory, but have not as yet made any arrests. Myers was a horse trader, and "bached" in a small boat in the river bottom.

A meeting which will probably have a great bearing on future irrigation in Colorado will be held at the chamber of commerce building Monday. Those in attendance will be A. L. Fellows, recent hydrographer of the United States geological survey, State Engineer A. J. McElroy, Professor L. G. Carpenter of the state agricultural college, and John H. Field, deputy state engineer.

The meeting will discuss means and ways of helping Chief Hydrographer T. N. Jones when he comes here to appear on the trials under the new national irrigation law.

Following is a list of the persons who were injured in the Tramway wreck at Elitch's gardens near midnight last night:

MRS. W. F. ROGERS, 625 Twenty-fifth street, head cut, badly bruised; the body and shocked by fall; taken to Mrs. Royes, 4001 West Thirty-first street, scalp cut on right side, body badly bruised; taken home.

MRS. S. TORKINGTON, 1761 Race street, scalp lacerated.

GUS BILLINGER, 3067 Gallop, scalp cut badly.

LENA M. HOUGHTON, 261 South Broadway, back and shoulders wrenching; left arm bruised contusion on head; taken home.

CELESTIA DOZIER, 269 South Broadway, head bruised. Went home.

MRS. G. E. SANER, 3072 Meade street, shocked and bruised.

MRS. F. E. WESSELL, 323 Meade street, shocked and bruised; neck sprained badly; shock probably fatal.

CHARLES K. VAN NORTWICK, 152 South Eleventh street, scalp badly cut and arm bruised. Went to police surgeon and wound dressed.

GEORGE PENERIE, usher, Ninth and Broadway, nose broken and body bruised. Went home.

The accident occurred because of the wet rails and the policeman's inability to slow up. In trying to round a curve at West Thirtieth avenue and Perry street, the car left the rails and upset. The passengers were thrown in a promiscuous heap. The peculiar phase of the wreck was that the front trucks of the car did not leave the rails. They rounded the curve, but the force of the speed caused the front end of the car to be wrenched off the trucks.

Denver, June 30.—The state supreme court handed down a number of important decisions this morning.

The first decision was over the suit of E. T. O'Reilly to prevent Secretary of State Mills from publishing the constitutional amendments which are to be voted on this fall. The suit was dismissed.

The second opinion was in the famous Clayton will case. The court unanimously upheld the will. This will give the city of Denver a fortune of about \$200,000 which was willed it by George Hamilton set off a round of shot in the second level without having given notice to the miners and that he, the plaintiff, was injured. On these two counts he sues for damages.

An interesting game baseball was played this afternoon between a team made up of members of the Cripple Creek club and the newspaper men of the district. The game was hotly contested throughout, and the club won by a score of 14 to 9. While the newspaper men outlasted their opponents, in nearly every point of the game, Matlock, the club's pitcher, was too good for the newspaper boys. There was a tie and each team had to witness the game, and all present thoroughly enjoyed the contest. The batteries were for the club, Matlock and Zell; for the newspaper men, Wilkins, Lewis, Adenbrook and Marshall. Wilkins was quite wild and practically gave the game to the club on bases on balls in the early innings. Lewis, who succeeded him, pitched well and kept the game close. Tomlinson, the manager of the Cripple Creek club, and the newspaper men of the district. The game was hotly contested throughout, and the club won by a score of 14 to 9. While the newspaper men outlasted their opponents, in nearly every point of the game, Matlock, the club's pitcher, was too good for the newspaper boys. There was a tie and each team had to witness the game, and all present thoroughly enjoyed the contest. The batteries were for the club, Matlock and Zell; for the newspaper men, Wilkins, Lewis, Adenbrook and Marshall. Wilkins was quite wild and practically gave the game to the club on bases on balls in the early innings. Lewis, who succeeded him, pitched well and kept the game close. Tomlinson, the manager of the Cripple Creek club, and the newspaper men of the district. The game was hotly contested throughout, and the club won by a score of 14 to 9. While the newspaper men outlasted their opponents, in nearly every point of the game, Matlock, the club's pitcher, was too good for the newspaper boys. There was a tie and each team had to witness the game, and all present thoroughly enjoyed the contest. The batteries were for the club, Matlock and Zell; for the newspaper men, Wilkins, Lewis, Adenbrook and Marshall. Wilkins was quite wild and practically gave the game to the club on bases on balls in the early innings. Lewis, who succeeded him, pitched well and kept the game close. Tomlinson, the manager of the Cripple Creek club, and the newspaper men of the district. The game was hotly contested throughout, and the club won by a score of 14 to 9. While the newspaper men outlasted their opponents, in nearly every point of the game, Matlock, the club's pitcher, was too good for the newspaper boys. There was a tie and each team had to witness the game, and all present thoroughly enjoyed the contest. The batteries were for the club, Matlock and Zell; for the newspaper men, Wilkins, Lewis, Adenbrook and Marshall. Wilkins was quite wild and practically gave the game to the club on bases on balls in the early innings. Lewis, who succeeded him, pitched well and kept the game close. Tomlinson, the manager of the Cripple Creek club, and the newspaper men of the district. The game was hotly contested throughout, and the club won by a score of 14 to 9. While the newspaper men outlasted their opponents, in nearly every point of the game, Matlock, the club's pitcher, was too good for the newspaper boys. There was a tie and each team had to witness the game, and all present thoroughly enjoyed the contest. The batteries were for the club, Matlock and Zell; for the newspaper men, Wilkins, Lewis, Adenbrook and Marshall. Wilkins was quite wild and practically gave the game to the club on bases on balls in the early innings. Lewis, who succeeded him, pitched well and kept the game close. Tomlinson, the manager of the Cripple Creek club, and the newspaper men of the district. The game was hotly contested throughout, and the club won by a score of 14 to 9. While the newspaper men outlasted their opponents, in nearly every point of the game, Matlock, the club's pitcher, was too good for the newspaper boys. There was a tie and each team had to witness the game, and all present thoroughly enjoyed the contest. The batteries were for the club, Matlock and Zell; for the newspaper men, Wilkins, Lewis, Adenbrook and Marshall. Wilkins was quite wild and practically gave the game to the club on bases on balls in the early innings. Lewis, who succeeded him, pitched well and kept the game close. Tomlinson, the manager of the Cripple Creek club, and the newspaper men of the district. The game was hotly contested throughout, and the club won by a score of 14 to 9. While the newspaper men outlasted their opponents, in nearly every point of the game, Matlock, the club's pitcher, was too good for the newspaper boys. There was a tie and each team had to witness the game, and all present thoroughly enjoyed the contest. The batteries were for the club, Matlock and Zell; for the newspaper men, Wilkins, Lewis, Adenbrook and Marshall. Wilkins was quite wild and practically gave the game to the club on bases on balls in the early innings. Lewis, who succeeded him, pitched well and kept the game close. Tomlinson, the manager of the Cripple Creek club, and the newspaper men of the district. The game was hotly contested throughout, and the club won by a score of 14 to 9. While the newspaper men outlasted their opponents, in nearly every point of the game, Matlock, the club's pitcher, was too good for the newspaper boys. There was a tie and each team had to witness the game, and all present thoroughly enjoyed the contest. The batteries were for the club, Matlock and Zell; for the newspaper men, Wilkins, Lewis, Adenbrook and Marshall. Wilkins was quite wild and practically gave the game to the club on bases on balls in the early innings. Lewis, who succeeded him, pitched well and kept the game close. Tomlinson, the manager of the Cripple Creek club, and the newspaper men of the district. The game was hotly contested throughout, and the club won by a score of 14 to 9. While the newspaper men outlasted their opponents, in nearly every point of the game, Matlock, the club's pitcher, was too good for the newspaper boys. There was a tie and each team had to witness the game, and all present thoroughly enjoyed the contest. The batteries were for the club, Matlock and Zell; for the newspaper men, Wilkins, Lewis, Adenbrook and Marshall. Wilkins was quite wild and practically gave the game to the club on bases on balls in the early innings. Lewis, who succeeded him, pitched well and kept the game close. Tomlinson, the manager of the Cripple Creek club, and the newspaper men of the district. The game was hotly contested throughout, and the club won by a score of 14 to 9. While the newspaper men outlasted their opponents, in nearly every point of the game, Matlock, the club's pitcher, was too good for the newspaper boys. There was a tie and each team had to witness the game, and all present thoroughly enjoyed the contest. The batteries were for the club, Matlock and Zell; for the newspaper men, Wilkins, Lewis, Adenbrook and Marshall. Wilkins was quite wild and practically gave the game to the club on bases on balls in the early innings. Lewis, who succeeded him, pitched well and kept the game close. Tomlinson, the manager of the Cripple Creek club, and the newspaper men of the district. The game was hotly contested throughout, and the club won by a score of 14 to 9. While the newspaper men outlasted their opponents, in nearly every point of the game, Matlock, the club's pitcher, was too good for the newspaper boys. There was a tie and each team had to witness the game, and all present thoroughly enjoyed the contest. The batteries were for the club, Matlock and Zell; for the newspaper men, Wilkins, Lewis, Adenbrook and Marshall. Wilkins was quite wild and practically gave the game to the club on bases on balls in the early innings. Lewis, who succeeded him, pitched well and kept the game close. Tomlinson, the manager of the Cripple Creek club, and the newspaper men of the district. The game was hotly contested throughout, and the club won by a score of 14 to 9. While the newspaper men outlasted their opponents, in nearly every point of the game, Matlock, the club's pitcher, was too good for the newspaper boys. There was a tie and each team had to witness the game, and all present thoroughly enjoyed the contest. The batteries were for the club, Matlock and Zell; for the newspaper men, Wilkins, Lewis, Adenbrook and Marshall. Wilkins was quite wild and practically gave the game to the club on bases on balls in the early innings. Lewis, who succeeded him, pitched well and kept the game close. Tomlinson, the manager of the Cripple Creek club, and the newspaper men of the district. The game was hotly contested throughout, and the club won by a score of 14 to 9. While the newspaper men outlasted their opponents, in nearly every point of the game, Matlock, the club's pitcher, was too good for the newspaper boys. There was a tie and each team had to witness the game, and all present thoroughly enjoyed the contest. The batteries were for the club, Matlock and Zell; for the newspaper men, Wilkins, Lewis, Adenbrook and Marshall. Wilkins was quite wild and practically gave the game to the club on bases on balls in the early innings. Lewis, who succeeded him, pitched well and kept the game close. Tomlinson, the manager of the Cripple Creek club, and the newspaper men of the district. The game was hotly contested throughout, and the club won by a score of 14 to 9. While the newspaper men outlasted their opponents, in nearly every point of the game, Matlock, the club's pitcher, was too good for the newspaper boys. There was a tie and each team had to witness the game, and all present thoroughly enjoyed the contest. The batteries were for the club, Matlock and Zell; for the newspaper men, Wilkins, Lewis, Adenbrook and Marshall. Wilkins was quite wild and practically gave the game to the club on bases on balls in the early innings. Lewis, who succeeded him, pitched well and kept the game close. Tomlinson, the manager of the Cripple Creek club, and the newspaper men of the district. The game was hotly contested throughout, and the club won by a score of 14 to 9. While the newspaper men outlasted their opponents, in nearly every point of the game, Matlock, the club's pitcher, was too good for the newspaper boys. There was a tie and each team had to witness the game, and all present thoroughly enjoyed the contest. The batteries were for the club, Matlock and Zell; for the newspaper men, Wilkins, Lewis, Adenbrook and Marshall. Wilkins was quite wild and practically gave the game to the club on bases on balls in the early innings. Lewis, who succeeded him, pitched well and kept the game close. Tomlinson, the manager of the Cripple Creek club, and the newspaper men of the district. The game was hotly contested throughout, and the club won by a score of 14 to 9. While the newspaper men outlasted their opponents, in nearly every point of the game, Matlock, the club's pitcher, was too good for the newspaper boys. There was a tie and each team had to witness the game, and all present thoroughly enjoyed the contest. The batteries were for the club, Matlock and Zell; for the newspaper men, Wilkins, Lewis, Adenbrook and Marshall. Wilkins was quite wild and practically gave the game to the club on bases on balls in the early innings. Lewis, who succeeded him, pitched well and kept the game close. Tomlinson, the manager of the Cripple Creek club, and the newspaper men of the district. The game was hotly contested throughout, and the club won by a score of 14 to 9. While the newspaper men outlasted their opponents, in nearly every point of the game, Matlock, the club's pitcher, was too good for the newspaper boys. There was a tie and each team had to witness the game, and all present thoroughly enjoyed the contest. The batteries were for the club, Matlock and Zell; for the newspaper men, Wilkins, Lewis, Adenbrook and Marshall. Wilkins was quite wild and practically gave the game to the club on bases on balls in the early innings. Lewis, who succeeded him, pitched well and kept the game close. Tomlinson, the manager of the Cripple Creek club, and the newspaper men of the district. The game was hotly contested throughout, and the club won by a score of 14 to 9. While the newspaper men outlasted their opponents, in nearly every point of the game, Matlock, the club's pitcher, was too good for the newspaper boys. There was a tie and each team had to witness the game, and all present thoroughly enjoyed the contest. The batteries were for the club, Matlock and Zell; for the newspaper men, Wilkins, Lewis, Adenbrook and Marshall. Wilkins was quite wild and practically gave the game to the club on bases on balls in the early innings. Lewis, who succeeded him, pitched well and kept the game close. Tomlinson, the manager of the Cripple Creek club, and the newspaper men of the district. The game was hotly contested throughout, and the club won by a score of 14 to 9. While the newspaper men outlasted their opponents, in nearly every point of the game, Matlock, the club's pitcher, was too good for the newspaper boys. There was a tie and each team had to witness the game, and all present thoroughly enjoyed the contest. The batteries were for the club, Matlock and Zell; for the newspaper men, Wilkins, Lewis, Adenbrook and Marshall. Wilkins was quite wild and practically gave the game to the club on bases on balls in the early innings. Lewis, who succeeded him, pitched well and kept the game close. Tomlinson, the manager of the Cripple Creek club, and the newspaper men of the district. The game was hotly contested throughout, and the club won by a score of 14 to 9. While the newspaper men outlasted their opponents, in nearly every point of the game, Matlock, the club's pitcher, was too good for the newspaper boys. There was a tie and each team had to witness the game, and all present thoroughly enjoyed the contest. The batteries were for the club, Matlock and Zell; for the newspaper men, Wilkins, Lewis, Adenbrook and Marshall. Wilkins was quite wild and practically gave the game to the club on bases on balls in the early innings. Lewis, who succeeded him, pitched well and kept the game close. Tomlinson, the manager of the Cripple Creek club, and the newspaper men of the district. The game was hotly contested throughout, and the club won by a score of 14 to 9. While the newspaper men outlasted their opponents, in nearly every point of the game, Matlock, the club's pitcher, was too good for the newspaper boys. There was a tie and each team had to witness the game, and all present thoroughly enjoyed the contest. The batteries were for the club, Matlock and Zell; for the newspaper men, Wilkins, Lewis, Adenbrook and Marshall. Wilkins was quite wild and practically gave the game to the club on bases on balls in the early innings. Lewis, who succeeded him, pitched well and kept the game close. Tomlinson, the manager of the Cripple Creek club, and the newspaper men of the district. The game was hotly contested throughout, and the club won by a score of 14 to 9. While the newspaper men outlasted their opponents, in nearly every point of the game, Matlock, the club's pitcher, was too good for the newspaper boys. There was a tie and each team had to witness the game, and all present thoroughly enjoyed the contest. The batteries were for the club, Matlock and Zell; for the newspaper men, Wilkins, Lewis, Adenbrook and Marshall. Wilkins was quite wild and practically gave the game to the club on bases on balls in the early innings. Lewis, who succeeded him, pitched well and kept the game close. Tomlinson, the manager of the Cripple Creek club, and the newspaper men of the district. The game was hotly contested throughout, and the club won by a score of 14 to 9. While the newspaper men outlasted their opponents, in nearly every point of the game, Matlock, the club's pitcher, was too good for the newspaper boys. There was a tie and each team had to witness the game, and all present thoroughly enjoyed the contest. The batteries were for the club, Matlock and Zell; for the newspaper men, Wilkins, Lewis, Adenbrook and Marshall. Wilkins was quite wild and practically gave the game to the club on bases on balls in the early innings. Lewis, who succeeded him, pitched well and kept the game close. Tomlinson, the manager of the Cripple Creek club, and the newspaper men of the district. The game was hotly contested throughout, and the club won by a score of 14 to 9. While the newspaper men outlasted their opponents, in nearly every point of the game, Matlock, the club's pitcher, was too good for the newspaper boys. There was a tie and each team had to witness the game, and all present thoroughly enjoyed the contest. The batteries were for the club, Matlock and Zell; for the newspaper men, Wilkins, Lewis, Adenbrook and Marshall. Wilkins was quite wild and practically gave the game to the club on bases on balls in the early innings. Lewis, who succeeded him, pitched well and kept the game close. Tomlinson, the manager of the Cripple Creek club, and the newspaper men of the district. The game was hotly contested throughout, and the club won by a score of 14 to 9. While the newspaper men outlasted their opponents, in nearly every point of the game, Matlock, the club's pitcher, was too good for the newspaper boys. There was a tie and each team had to witness the game, and all present thoroughly enjoyed the contest. The batteries were for the club, Matlock and Zell; for the newspaper men, Wilkins, Lewis, Adenbrook and Marshall. Wilkins was quite wild and practically gave the game to the club on bases on balls in the early innings. Lewis, who succeeded him, pitched well and kept the game close. Tomlinson, the manager of the Cripple Creek club, and the newspaper men of the district. The game was hotly contested throughout, and the club won by a score of 14 to 9. While the newspaper men outlasted their opponents, in nearly every point of the game, Matlock, the club's pitcher, was too good for the newspaper boys. There was a tie and each team had to witness the game, and all present thoroughly enjoyed the contest. The batteries were for the club, Matlock and Zell; for the newspaper men, Wilkins, Lewis, Adenbrook and Marshall. Wilkins was quite wild and practically gave the game to the club on bases on balls in the early innings. Lewis, who succeeded him, pitched well and kept the game close. Tomlinson, the manager of the Cripple Creek club, and the newspaper men of the district. The game was hotly contested throughout, and the club won by a score of 14 to 9. While the newspaper men outlasted their opponents, in nearly every point of the game, Matlock, the club's pitcher, was too good for the newspaper boys. There was a tie and each team had to witness the game, and all present thoroughly enjoyed the contest. The batteries were for the club, Matlock and Zell; for the newspaper men, Wilkins, Lewis, Adenbrook and Marshall. Wilkins was quite wild and practically gave the game to the club on bases on balls in the early innings. Lewis, who succeeded him, pitched well and kept the game close. Tomlinson, the manager of the Cripple Creek club, and the newspaper men of the district. The game was hotly contested throughout, and the club won by a score of 14 to 9. While the newspaper men outlasted their opponents, in nearly every point of the game, Matlock, the club's pitcher, was too good for the newspaper boys. There was a tie and each team had to witness the game, and all present thoroughly enjoyed the contest. The batteries were for the club, Matlock and Zell; for the newspaper men, Wilkins, Lewis, Adenbrook and Marshall. Wilkins was quite wild and practically gave the game to the club on bases on balls in the early innings. Lewis, who succeeded him, pitched well and kept the game close. Tomlinson, the manager of the Cripple Creek club, and the newspaper men of the district. The game was hotly contested throughout, and the club won by a score of 14 to 9. While the newspaper men outlasted their opponents, in nearly every point of the game, Matlock, the club's pitcher, was too good for the newspaper boys. There was a tie and each team had to witness the game, and all present thoroughly enjoyed the contest. The batteries were for the club, Matlock and Zell; for the newspaper men, Wilkins, Lewis, Adenbrook and Marshall. Wilkins was quite wild and practically gave the game to the club on bases on balls in the early innings. Lewis, who succeeded him, pitched well and kept the game close. Tomlinson, the manager of the Cripple Creek club, and the newspaper men of the district. The game was hotly contested throughout, and the club won by a score of 14 to 9. While the newspaper men outlasted their opponents, in nearly every point of the game, Matlock, the club's pitcher, was too good for the newspaper boys. There was a tie and each team had to witness the game, and all present thoroughly enjoyed the contest. The batteries were for the club, Matlock and Zell; for the newspaper men, Wilkins, Lewis, Adenbrook and Marshall. Wilkins was quite wild and practically gave the game to the club on bases on balls in the early innings. Lewis, who succeeded him, pitched well and kept the game close. Tomlinson, the manager of the Cripple Creek club, and the newspaper men of the district. The game was hotly contested throughout, and the club won by a score of 14 to 9. While the newspaper men outlasted their opponents, in nearly every point of the game, Matlock, the club's pitcher, was too good for the newspaper boys. There was a tie and each team had to witness the game, and all present thoroughly enjoyed the contest. The batteries were for the club, Matlock and Zell; for the newspaper men, Wilkins, Lewis, Adenbrook and Marshall. Wilkins was quite wild and practically gave the game to the club on bases on balls in the early innings. Lewis, who succeeded him, pitched well and kept the game close. Tomlinson,

# ALL THE NEWS FROM ALL THE WORLD.

## LOCAL

(Friday, June 27.)  
Case of the People vs. Miller, the man charged with the murder of a negro in Colorado Springs, was suddenly terminated yesterday in the physical collapse of the prisoner.

First Wild Flower excursion given by the Short Line was a great success. Yesterday was a record breaker in the number of tourists to arrive in the city.

Nearly 200 people went on the Midland Wild Flower excursion yesterday. The people of Colorado Springs, now using 11,000,000 gallons of water per day, tax the supply system to the limit and unless greater care is used in irrigation the hours of use must be further limited.

Sheriff Gilbert yesterday arrested J. H. Baughman alias Warner, alleged to be an escaped convict from Kansas.

Saturday, June 28.

Miller murder trial will probably be continued Monday morning.

Police Officer James E. Burch, who has been missing since Thursday night, is said to be in Victor.

Membership rolls for the 50,000 club are now open and being rapidly signed.

Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf railroad is said to be making trackage arrangements with the Colorado & Southern to run a "Dinner Flyer" from its present terminus at Amarillo, Texas, through this city to Denver.

Concert by Midland band at Cheyenne park this afternoon from 3 to 5.

Lightning at 10 o'clock last night started a fire at the distributing station of the Colorado Springs Electric company.

City officials intend to prevent Sunday Vaudeville performances at Prospect lake. This is the last day of the Gazette figure puzzle.

Sunday, June 29.

Samuel Gompers, James O'Connell and Max Morris, three national labor leaders, will be in Colorado Springs on July 11. Cripple Creek rate war has been declared off and the freight and passenger tariffs previously in force will be restored July 1.

Police Officer James Burch is still missing.

Colonel Bacon has sold his beautiful "Glendale" property in Ixworth to Edward W. Genter, of Salt Lake, who intends to make Colorado Springs his home.

Fifteen physicians who are members of the American Climatological association have arrived at the Antlers.

For the entertainment of the young-and-vile cake walk show, by taking advantage of a technicality, have evaded law and will give Sunday exhibitions today on private property adjoining Prospect lake.

Colorado State Bar association will hold its fifth annual meeting at the Antlers hotel on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

Judge Joseph Shewalter, of 203 North Colorado avenue, suffered a broken arm last evening as the indirect result of lightning.

Promoters of the Garden of the Gods Chautauquian association have issued a statement setting forth the plans for this summer's assembly and appealing for support by purchase either of lots on the assembly grounds or summer tickets to the assembly and summer school.

Nearly every prominent business man in the city has now signed the membership roll of the new Business Men's Progressive club.

Alderman Clark explains the relation of the two reservoirs north of town to the city's water supply.

Armour cadets of Chicago will arrive here Tuesday; there are 30 in the company and 20 more drum corps.

Some interest has been caused in local court circles by the possibility that witnesses in civil cases may demand fees in advance.

Notable patriotic services were held in the First Congregational church last evening.

One of the most enjoyable concerts ever given by the Midland band took place in Cheyenne park yesterday afternoon; the attendance was about 4,000.

Visiting members of the American Climatological association were entertained by local physicians yesterday.

There will be a baseball game between star juvenile teams of this city and Pueblo on Washburn field on July 4.

Some interest has been caused in local court circles by the possibility that witnesses in civil cases may demand fees in advance.

Notable patriotic services were held in the First Congregational church last evening.

One of the most enjoyable concerts ever given by the Midland band took place in Cheyenne park yesterday afternoon; the attendance was about 4,000.

Visiting members of the American Climatological association were entertained by local physicians yesterday.

There will be a baseball game between star juvenile teams of this city and Pueblo on Washburn field on July 4.

Some interest has been caused in local court circles by the possibility that witnesses in civil cases may demand fees in advance.

Notable patriotic services were held in the First Congregational church last evening.

One of the most enjoyable concerts ever given by the Midland band took place in Cheyenne park yesterday afternoon; the attendance was about 4,000.

Visiting members of the American Climatological association were entertained by local physicians yesterday.

There will be a baseball game between star juvenile teams of this city and Pueblo on Washburn field on July 4.

Some interest has been caused in local court circles by the possibility that witnesses in civil cases may demand fees in advance.

Notable patriotic services were held in the First Congregational church last evening.

One of the most enjoyable concerts ever given by the Midland band took place in Cheyenne park yesterday afternoon; the attendance was about 4,000.

Visiting members of the American Climatological association were entertained by local physicians yesterday.

There will be a baseball game between star juvenile teams of this city and Pueblo on Washburn field on July 4.

Some interest has been caused in local court circles by the possibility that witnesses in civil cases may demand fees in advance.

Notable patriotic services were held in the First Congregational church last evening.

One of the most enjoyable concerts ever given by the Midland band took place in Cheyenne park yesterday afternoon; the attendance was about 4,000.

Visiting members of the American Climatological association were entertained by local physicians yesterday.

There will be a baseball game between star juvenile teams of this city and Pueblo on Washburn field on July 4.

Some interest has been caused in local court circles by the possibility that witnesses in civil cases may demand fees in advance.

Notable patriotic services were held in the First Congregational church last evening.

One of the most enjoyable concerts ever given by the Midland band took place in Cheyenne park yesterday afternoon; the attendance was about 4,000.

Visiting members of the American Climatological association were entertained by local physicians yesterday.

There will be a baseball game between star juvenile teams of this city and Pueblo on Washburn field on July 4.

Some interest has been caused in local court circles by the possibility that witnesses in civil cases may demand fees in advance.

Notable patriotic services were held in the First Congregational church last evening.

One of the most enjoyable concerts ever given by the Midland band took place in Cheyenne park yesterday afternoon; the attendance was about 4,000.

Visiting members of the American Climatological association were entertained by local physicians yesterday.

There will be a baseball game between star juvenile teams of this city and Pueblo on Washburn field on July 4.

Some interest has been caused in local court circles by the possibility that witnesses in civil cases may demand fees in advance.

Notable patriotic services were held in the First Congregational church last evening.

Saturday, July 2.

Fifth annual convention of the Colorado Bar association opened at the Antlers yesterday. William Travers Jerome, of

New York, delivered the chief address last night.

Defense in the Miller murder case was sprung a surprise yesterday by pleading insanity in behalf of the prisoner.

City aldermen will not change water ordinance to give Colorado City water at same rate as Colorado Springs.

Printers of Printers home had annual picnic yesterday.

Socialite party will meet in state convention hotel next Saturday.

Funeral of the late Francis C. English, held yesterday, was largely attended.

The Eagles Roman carnival at Colorado City opened auspiciously last night.

## STATE

(Friday, June 27.)

At the result of a quarrel over the picketing of a so-called "unfair" restaurant in Pueblo one of the pickets was shot and killed and a police officer wounded by Jacob Dodgson, son of the president.

Board of directors of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company met yesterday and decided to suspend payment of dividends on the common stock.

The tenth international Sunday school convention opened its first session at Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, Denver, last night. The auditorium was decorated with American and British flags. The greater part of the time was devoted to welcoming speeches and responses.

Sunday, June 29.

Cloudburst near Greeley caused large amount of damage, including the drowning of a large flock of sheep.

Senate yesterday evening Senator Teller objected to consideration of the nomination of D. C. Bailey of Denver as United States marshal.

Terrific hail storm swept over the northern part of the state yesterday, doing an immense amount of damage to the growing crops.

Forest fires which have been raging in various parts of the state have been extinguished by the recent heavy rains.

The "Dinner Flyer" between Denver and Memphis via the Colorado & Southern and Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf, will start with through sleeper service July 1.

First National bank of Denver is about to increase its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$120,000.

By the overturning of a tramway car near Elitch's garden in Denver last night a large number of persons were hurt, several seriously.

(Monday, June 30, 1902.)

Twelve freight cars of a D. & R. G. train went into the ditch at Glade, between Larimer and Castle Rock, and an unknown number was killed.

Mr. Gray, a prominent mining man in the Cripple Creek district, after formerly from Aspen, committed suicide in Cripple Creek early yesterday morning.

(Tuesday, July 1, 1902.)

International Sunday school association held its final session in Denver last night. By unanimous opinion of the supreme council of the state the Colorado assembly is declared to be entitled to the \$300,000 voted by George W. Clayton for the founding of the Clayton college for boys.

John Ober, a Denver grocer, was assaulted and robbed of \$300 and his watch.

He was rumoured to be in Denver for A. Collier, of New York, who had bought the Overland Park real estate.

Acting Governor Crates is suffering from an injury received in camping with a small boy visitor.

F. E. Allen, a sawmill man near Lyons, was shot and killed by Gus Plum, in a duel with Winchesters.

Fire destroyed about \$16,000 worth of property at Gunnison.

Miss Eva Hart of South Carolina had a narrow escape from falling from the dome of the state capital.

Fifty-four clerks in the Denver post office have been notified of increase of salary.

Drought in Wet Mountain valley is causing loss of many cattle.

A colored man is under arrest in Cripple Creek for pawing a diamond intrusted to him.

Some interest has been caused in local court circles by the possibility that witnesses in civil cases may demand fees in advance.

Notable patriotic services were held in the First Congregational church last evening.

One of the most enjoyable concerts ever given by the Midland band took place in Cheyenne park yesterday afternoon; the attendance was about 4,000.

Visiting members of the American Climatological association were entertained by local physicians yesterday.

There will be a baseball game between star juvenile teams of this city and Pueblo on Washburn field on July 4.

Some interest has been caused in local court circles by the possibility that witnesses in civil cases may demand fees in advance.

Notable patriotic services were held in the First Congregational church last evening.

One of the most enjoyable concerts ever given by the Midland band took place in Cheyenne park yesterday afternoon; the attendance was about 4,000.

Visiting members of the American Climatological association were entertained by local physicians yesterday.

There will be a baseball game between star juvenile teams of this city and Pueblo on Washburn field on July 4.

Some interest has been caused in local court circles by the possibility that witnesses in civil cases may demand fees in advance.

Notable patriotic services were held in the First Congregational church last evening.

One of the most enjoyable concerts ever given by the Midland band took place in Cheyenne park yesterday afternoon; the attendance was about 4,000.

Visiting members of the American Climatological association were entertained by local physicians yesterday.

There will be a baseball game between star juvenile teams of this city and Pueblo on Washburn field on July 4.

Some interest has been caused in local court circles by the possibility that witnesses in civil cases may demand fees in advance.

Notable patriotic services were held in the First Congregational church last evening.

One of the most enjoyable concerts ever given by the Midland band took place in Cheyenne park yesterday afternoon; the attendance was about 4,000.

Visiting members of the American Climatological association were entertained by local physicians yesterday.

There will be a baseball game between star juvenile teams of this city and Pueblo on Washburn field on July 4.

Some interest has been caused in local court circles by the possibility that witnesses in civil cases may demand fees in advance.

Notable patriotic services were held in the First Congregational church last evening.

One of the most enjoyable concerts ever given by the Midland band took place in Cheyenne park yesterday afternoon; the attendance was about 4,000.

Visiting members of the American Climatological association were entertained by local physicians yesterday.

There will be a baseball game between star juvenile teams of this city and Pueblo on Washburn field on July 4.

Some interest has been caused in local court circles by the possibility that witnesses in civil cases may demand fees in advance.

Notable patriotic services were held in the First Congregational church last evening.

One of the most enjoyable concerts ever given by the Midland band took place in Cheyenne park yesterday afternoon; the attendance was about 4,000.

Visiting members of the American Climatological association were entertained by local physicians yesterday.

There will be a baseball game between star juvenile teams of this city and Pueblo on Washburn field on July 4.

Some interest has been caused in local court circles by the possibility that witnesses in civil cases may demand fees in advance.

Notable patriotic services were held in the First Congregational church last evening.

One of the most enjoyable concerts ever given by the Midland band took place in Cheyenne park yesterday afternoon; the attendance was about 4,000.

Visiting members of the American Climatological association were entertained by local physicians yesterday.

There will be a baseball game between star juvenile teams of this city and Pueblo on Washburn field on July 4.

Some interest has been caused in local court circles by the possibility that witnesses in civil cases may demand fees in advance.

Notable patriotic services were held in the First Congregational church last evening.

One of the most enjoyable concerts ever given by the Midland band took place in Cheyenne park yesterday afternoon; the attendance was about 4,000.

Visiting members of the American Climatological association were entertained by local physicians yesterday.

There will be a baseball game between star juvenile teams of this city and Pueblo on Washburn field on July

# Of Course You Do

Want your watch repaired correctly? My experience of twenty two years is at your service. Customers in all parts of Colorado.

**HAYNER,** 13½ S. Tejon St.

Colorado Springs, Colorado.

# Gazette Gayeties



## A SOUTHLAND LULLABY.

De sun am gone toe bed down in de wes':  
(Hush yo', honey! Hush!)  
De bobolink am sleepin' in he nes':  
(Hush yo', honey! Hush!)  
Yondaa is de Dream Man comin' froo de do':  
Gwin tek neuh honey toe he happy lan', foh shoo'  
Uyarin chase de butterflies till mornin' comes once mo':  
(Hush yo', honey! Hush!)

Close yo' l'il eyes an' go toe sleep:  
(Hush yo', honey! Hush!)  
Daddy gwine watch, so doan yo' peep:  
(Hush yo', honey! Hush!)  
All de flewe'ren' butterflies am gwinne toe deir res':  
Every lit'l birdie am a-sleepin' in he nes':  
So lay yo' curly head an' sleep, safe on mammy's breas':  
(Hush yo', honey! Hush!)

## ANCIENT PHILOSOPHY.

"I feel somewhat depressed," remarked Atlas, "but then I suppose it's the weight of the world."

## OMAR ON THE STREAM.

A fish of monstrous size I caught one day:  
The largest taken from that stream, they say.  
The whole town marveled much; I only smiled—  
For wow! You should have seen the one that got away!

## NOW THEN, ALL TOGETHER!

A steady pull together, then it won't be very long ere we're entered  
on the census books with 50,000 strong!

## ADIOS, FALSE JUNE!

Farewell, thou June!  
We're mighty glad to see you slip your tether.  
For you're as fickle  
As a maid  
When it comes down to weather:  
Did we not shed  
Our flannels when we felt  
Your warm sun  
Glowing,  
And then awake one morn  
To find the  
Freezing winds a-blowing?  
Did we not  
Resurrect the straw, gauze  
Lingerie, white.  
Flannel  
Trousers—and then feel like  
lecherous in some  
Arctic channel?  
Thy sex, oh June, is  
Feminine—we can no longer  
doubt it—  
You give a taste of heaven and  
Then make us go  
Without it!  
Why did you fool us, when  
You came with such  
Warm promise  
Laden?  
Yet it will teach us not  
To trust a fickle  
Summer maiden!

## NOWADAYS.

"Then you don't love me?"  
"Why yes, Jack dear, of course I love you. But you don't expect  
me to sacrifice myself by making a romantic marriage, do you?"

## IN THE FAR WEST.

"What became of that young fellow who was around here a few  
days ago?"  
"Wall, stranger," replied Rattlesnake Pete, "th' coroner's jury al-  
lowed as how he committed suicide. Ye see, he started t' practice  
branding on another feller's cattle."

## RULES FOR RURAL DELIVERY.

Notice is given to the public by the postal department that the contracts in effect July 1, 1902, for the performance of mail service on the star routes in Colorado provide that in addition to carrying the mails to the various post-offices, the carrier will be required to deliver mail into boxes and hang small bags or satchels containing mail on boxes or posts that may be erected along the line of the route, under the following regulations of the department:

Any person living on or near the route and not within the corporate limits of any town or within 80 rods of any post-office, who desires his mail deposited at a given point on the line of the route by the carrier, may provide and erect a suitable box or crane on the roadside, having such a height as will be reached as convenient as practicable by the carrier without dismounting from the vehicle or horse, and such person shall file with the postmaster at the postoffice to which his mail is addressed (which shall be one of the two postoffices on the route on either side of and next to the box or crane) a written notice for delivery of his mail to him at the designated point, at the risk of the addressee. The small bag or satchel above described, as well as the box or crane, must be provided by the person whose use it is intended without expense to the department.

It shall be the duty of the postmaster at every such postoffice upon a written notice from the carrier on or near the route, to deliver to the mail carrier for that route any mail matter placed in the respective satchels, where such are used, the mail for the persons whom such satchels belong—with instructions as to the proper mail box or crane at which said mail matter shall be deposited; but registered mail shall not be delivered unless explicitly requested by the addressee in his written order. No mail matter so delivered to the carrier shall be carried past another post office on the route before being

deposited into a mail box or hung on a crane or post.

The carrier on the route will be required to receive from any postmaster on the route any mail matter or private mail satchel that may be intrusted to him outside of the mail bag, and shall carry such mail matter or private mail satchel to and deposit it into the proper mail box or hang it on the proper crane placed on the line of the route for this purpose; such service by the carrier to be without charge to the addressee.

The mail carriers must be of good character and of sufficient intelligence to properly handle and deposit the mail along the route.

The department does not prescribe any particular design of box or satchel to be used for this service, but the person providing them should see that each of the carrier's satchels as afford ample protection to his mail. If there is a lock attached to the box, a key is not to be held by the carrier, as he is expected to deposit the mail without the necessity of unlocking the box. The box or crane should be so located on the roadside that the carrier can deposit the mail without leaving his vehicle or horse, and in such a place where it will not obstruct public travel.

The carrier is not required to collect mail from the box, but there is no objection to his doing so if it does not interfere with his making the scheduled time. The law provides that every carrier of the mail shall receive any mail matter presented to him if properly presented by the addressee at the same post office at the next postoffice at which he arrives, but that no fees shall be allowed him therefore.

The box delivery above described is required by the contracts effective July 1, 1902, on all of the star routes (with but few exceptions) in Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, California, Alaska, and Hawaii.

W. S. Shallenberger,  
Second Assistant Postmaster General.

## WHEN IN DOUBT

As to your condition of health, consult Dr. Francis Phillips of Colorado Springs. It costs you nothing for consultation, either personally or by letter. Dr. Phillips treats as a specialty consumption, asthma, catarrh and chronic diseases of men, women and children, and is in possession of a knowledge of this specialty work that makes his services in demand. His special inhalation treatment for diseases of the lungs, nose and throat cures all other methods fail. One treatment relieves immediately and a course will permanently cure. People are fast learning the results of his special treatment. What he is doing for others he can do for you. Call and talk over your condition. It costs you nothing to know your condition, as examination is free. Why remain in doubt? Office 24 North Tejon St. Hours 9 to 12, 2 to 5 and 7 to 8.

## YOUNG EAGLE CAUGHT IN CHEYENNE CANON.

A young eagle was captured alive in North Cheyenne canon yesterday afternoon by a 16-year-old boy.

The eagle alighted in the top of a tree near the pavilion in the North canon shortly before 6 o'clock yesterday evening and was discovered by the members of the Union Printers home picnic party. Walker C. Smith, a 16-year-old boy who was in the party, climbed to the top of the tree and captured the young bird with his bare hands. The boy brought the eagle home with him and will keep it in a cage.

## NO NEW BUREAU.

Geological Survey to Have Charge of Bureau.

Since the passage of the irrigation bill there has been a good deal of speculation as to whether or not a bureau would be created to take charge of its administration. It is now definitely known, however, that the great national policy which the act provides for will be carried out by the secretary of the interior through the geological survey as at present constituted under the immediate supervision of Mr. Charles D. Walcott, director, and Mr. F. H. Newell, the chief of the hydrographic bureau of the survey.

"The friends of the measure," said Representative Raeder, who had practical charge of the bill in the house, "are gratified to know that this will be done, because it removes any danger of a work falling into the hands of untried men." The bill provides that in all its relations to the development of the irrigation resources of the arid region has been eminently satisfactory to the people of the west who are familiar with what has been so far accomplished. Mr. Newell has been in charge of the work for 14 years. He directs the employes, the geological survey, and the Bureau of Reclamation, who really be said to be the father of the national irrigation policy, and his great conception of the marvelous possibilities of the arid region under a national plan for its development seems now about to be realized. Mr. Newell has made almost a life study of the subject, and is probably more familiar than any other man in the United States with the irrigation resources of the west and what must be done to accomplish the purposes of the new national irrigation law which has been well designated the new homestead law.

"The fact is fully recognized by those who will have the administration of the new law and by the western senators and representatives who have worked so hard for its enactment that it is the part of wisdom to proceed with great care without undue haste in carrying its provisions into effect. It is believed that this view will have the approval of the people of the west generally, and that there will not be any such wild scramble as some have predicted to get resources built right away in every western congressional district. This is that the western people have been fighting for a principle rather than for any specific application of it, and now that congress has formally adopted and inaugurated the policy for which they have contended they are more interested to secure a wise and conservative administration of that policy, so as to derive its practical benefits, than to crowd for the immediate construction of works in every local section of the west."

"A more conservative plan than this irrigation act for the solution of the great problem of the reclamation of the arid region could not be devised. The proceeds from the sales of public lands in the arid and semi-arid states amount to about \$500,000,000. The irrigation acts set apart these proceeds, whatever they may be, as a revolving construction fund in the treasury and authorizes the secretary of the interior to use it for the construction of irrigation works for the reclamation of the arid public lands. The lands reclaimed are reserved exclusively for actual settlers on them under the homestead law, who must live on the land five years before they can get title. The total cost of each system of works is to be a charge against the lands reclaimed under it, and each settler must pay back to the government in 10 annual installments his proportion of the cost of the works. The entire investment of the government in each system would therefore come back in 10 years, and as time goes on, back in 10 years, to year it would be available for the construction of new works."

"It is really astonishing the way this fund accumulates. Taking it by 10-year periods, with the average receipt from new land sales of \$2,500,000 a year, the amount available from this source would first be \$25,000,000. In the second 10 years this same amount would be duplicated and the \$25,000,000 invested during the first 10 years would come back and be reinvested in new works in the second 10 years, thus making a total investment in the second 10 years of \$50,000,000 in the construction of new systems. In the third 10 years another \$25,000,000 would come in, and the whole \$75,000,000 invested in the second 10 years would come back, be reinvested, making a grand total of \$150,000,000. This whole sum would come back to the government in the fourth 10-year period, and could be reinvested again and again until the whole vast area of irrigable arid public land had been reclaimed and settled and at the end the whole sum will finally be returned to the government."

"It is, of course, impossible to construct such irrigation works to reclaim the arid public lands without including under some of the systems lands which have been already taken up, and it would be the height of injustice to say that the settlers should be taxed to pay for the irrigation of lands which had been taken up by others. The actual settler who lives on his land can pay for his own water, but for lands more than 160 acres, and the granting of water rights to non-resident owners of large tracts is carefully safeguarded against and forbidden.

"Every feature and provision of the bill has been framed with the utmost caution and care to carry out the policy declared for in President Roosevelt's last annual message, and the last report of the secretary of the interior making the remaining public lands available for home-makers and creating opportunities for millions of our citizens to become independent home owners.

"The administration of the measure is in the hands of the interior. There is no room for doubt that the measures will be so enforced as to carry out this central idea and guard against every attempt at speculation or land grabbing or land or water monopoly under it. The president is known to have his whole heart in this great national home-making plan, and he may depend on not to permit it to mis-

"During the debate on the bill much was said by those opposed to it about the iniquity of taxing the eastern farmer to create competition with him. The fact is that not a dollar of taxes will be laid on any eastern farmer under this law, and competition with him will be created. The building of these great government irrigation works must necessarily proceed so slowly that the new areas brought under cultivation will not keep pace with

## The Patrick Hotel AND Bath Houses

PAGOSA SPRINGS, COLO.

HOT MINERAL SPRINGS, conceded to be the LARGEST and BEST in the known world. Sure cure for RHEUMATISM and all BLOOD and SKIN diseases.

Only hotel run in connection with the Springs. Rates \$12.00 per week—including baths.

Home Smelter Situation.

The prospects for starting the Home Smelter are now very bright. An interview with Judge Story reveals the fact that the smelter situation has changed so that there is nothing now to prevent the owner from getting a plant up to date. Moses A. Wyman, W. L. Sanders and J. W. Tamm of Boston, are expected to arrive in Durango tomorrow and the indications are that the plant will either be leased by experienced smelter people or that the company will take hold and operate the smelter itself. While the mining output in Durango country has never been greater, the present situation will be greatly improved when the smelter blows in. It is thought it will be in operation by the middle of July.—(Durango Record.)

"This was well expressed by the

## INFORMA- TION ABOUT COLORADO

### DURAY COUNTY

Home Smelter Situation.

The prospects for starting the Home Smelter are now very bright. An interview with Judge Story reveals the fact that the smelter situation has changed so that there is nothing now to prevent the owner from getting a plant up to date. Moses A. Wyman, W. L. Sanders and J. W. Tamm of Boston, are expected to arrive in Durango tomorrow and the indications are that the plant will either be leased by experienced smelter people or that the company will take hold and operate the smelter itself. While the mining output in Durango country has never been greater, the present situation will be greatly improved when the smelter blows in. It is thought it will be in operation by the middle of July.—(Durango Record.)

"This was well expressed by the

## Are Your Lungs Sound, and Are You Free from Catarrh?

Pure air is good, a generous diet is good, but these will not cure consumption so that a person can live safely in the east.

**THE SHEPARD TREATMENT**  
has cured hundreds of consumptives and thousands of cases of catarrh of hand and throat.

I send my TREATMENT TO ALL PARTS of the country and TREAT PATIENTS SUCCESSFULLY by mail.

Call or write for "Some New Thoughts on an Old Subject."

**Dr. W. A. SHEPARD,**

Rooms 1 and 2 Barnes Building, Colorado Springs, Colo.

and inharable collections on the local farms, which at the expense of Pueblo citizens, have almost made it a burden to those who go forth in the enterprise and in the good intentions of the sugar company. They have stretched the limit of their imaginations in conjuring up all sorts of reasons to sustain the contention that the factory would not be built, even to charging the local committee with having sold out to the sugar trust for a big round sum of money, which the committee had set aside for the people to buy land.

In the light of recent events and present activities these croakers are beginning to sing mighty low and to look about for a convenient hole to crawl into and hide themselves.

On Tuesday Mr. J. F. Kilby, the Kirby Manufacturing company, which company will erect the plant and supply it with machinery, was in the city to look over the factory site with a view of arranging details for the plant. He expressed himself highly pleased with the site and its surroundings, saying it was the best location for a sugar factory he had anything to do with in Colorado. Wednesday morning he drove to Eaton with F. M. Shaw and J. A. Brown, and directed the company's engineer, Mr. Chas. R. Heeks, to come here at once and survey and stake off the ground for the factory.

Mr. Heeks arrived last evening from Englewood, where he is superintending the erection of a factory for the Kirby company, and this morning began the surveys. He will determine the exact boundaries of the tract, establish its levels and investigate the character of the soil by sinking a number of holes down to a firm foundation for the walls of the factory rest upon. This done he will make plans for the tract, a full report of his investigations and forward the same to Mr. Kilby, who, from the data furnished, will proceed to make his plans and estimates for the entire plant.

Doing a Big Business.

Manager of the Larimer County Sugar Association is a busy business these days. He is receiving a large quantity of fruit and berry supplies, boxes, crates, and cases and shipping daily from \$300 to \$600 worth of fruit, mainly cherries, strawberries and gooseberries, for which he is finding a ready sale at better prices than the growers are able to get elsewhere.

He also handles large quantities of vegetables and filling outside orders for same. (Fort Collins Courier.)

**Paint Your Houses**

**Paper Your Rooms**

**Frame Your Pictures**

SEND ORDERS TO OR CALL ON

**Brown Wall Paper & Paint Company**

212 North Tejon Street, COLORADO SPRINGS.

Samples furnished and MAIL orders re-

ceive prompt and careful attention.

**LARIMER COUNTY**

**Engineers at Work on Factory Site.**

Doubting Thomasas who have all along contended that the Fort Collins Sugar company never would build a sugar beet sugar factory in this city, are beginning to hedge and to lose faith in the project.

The situation being thus relieved by our shippers adopt so far as possible the same sensible method and abstain from overloading any market with surplus fruit, but to insist upon a profitably price for shipping.

Attest the prospect of larger profits this year than ever before are very bright indeed. Those who can afford to do so, and the smaller fruit and sugar beet sugar companies, are prepared for the consumer will be sure of a good return for their investment and labor.—(Grand Junction Daily Sentinel.)

**WANTED**

Men to learn the Barber Trade.

Eight weeks completes. Positions guaranteed. Write for particulars.

**MOLER BARBER COLLEGE.**

Denver, Colo., or Dallas, Tex.

Samples furnished and MAIL orders re-

ceive prompt and careful attention.

</



# PAGE FOR WOMEN

Edited By Ella Celeste Adams

To fall in finding gifts, and still to give;  
To count all trouble ease, all loss as gain;  
To learn in dying as a self to live—  
This do thou do, and seek thy joy in death;  
Rejoice that not unworthy thou art found  
For Love to touch thee with his hand divine.  
Put off thy shoes, thou art on holy ground;  
Thou standest on the threshold of his shrine.  
But canst thou wait in patience; make no sign;  
And where in power thou failst—oh, not in will;  
See some need served by other hands than thine,  
And other hands the dear desires fulfil.  
Hear others gain the thanks that thou wouldst win.  
Yet be all joy? Then hast thou entered in.  
—Anna C. Brakett.

"THE town beautiful" is an essential line of work among which the most important, with its successful results by Women's clubs. The Colorado state federation has adopted and strenuously advocates the movement and a desire to minister to local needs has been ever increasingly shown in the history of the women's club movement all over the world.

Although as yet in its infancy, the Women's club of Colorado Springs has already accomplished two great quarters of work, first, the very successful local carnival; later, and just completed, the course of lessons on Parliamentary usage. In the first instance, the public library is to be much improved from the substantial amount of money raised.

In the last fully 75 women have been enabled to store up knowledge of a very readable and desirable nature.

The town beautiful is but a foretaste of what may be expected.

\*

*Men's Views of Women.*

A man can keep another person's secret better than his own. A woman on the contrary, keeps her secret, though she tells all others. —La Bruyere.

"I like women," said a clear-headed man of the world, "they are so finished." They finish society, manners, language. Form and ceremony are their realm. They embellish trifles.—Emerson.

It is a misfortune for a woman never to be able to bear a humiliation to be laid on her. —Mencken.

There are twenty-four hours in a day, and not a moment in the twenty-four hours in which a woman may not change her mind. —De Finod.

\*

People really love a hero who can do a fine thing and keep still about it, and they will always take care of him. Once in the dreadfully demoralized condition of the army of the Potomac, when hostilities had almost ceased outside the fortifications, there was said to have been a big meeting in New York, during which one of the speakers, a dear lover of the classics, used very dramatically the phrase, "Nihil ut, wherupon a chap in the gallery called out, "Three cheers for Nihil, the fellow that fit."

It has been pointed out many a time that, though the silent hero might have to come for the people have a way of taking care of their own, and they sorrow over one's self destruction.

It is the quiet, unostentatious man, who, very likely, takes very little part in "managing" things, whom we seek out when we would sound the depths. It is generally the quiet woman in the midst of her home affairs we have to thank for the blessing of the single heart that comes to us in need. Many of the miseries of life indeed, most of which can best be performed silently and without machinery or display. We are apt to over-prescribe and over-urge our own views. We are prodigal of ideas when we should be very saving of them.

The fact, the solemn fact, is that we have too much phrasing and too feeble purposes, take too much time to talk and too little to think, forgetting how poor words are compared with thoughts and do not that can be so securely and powerfully built into life and character.

No doubt the cause of most of the infections of over-speech upon the community and one's fellows—speaking of the things that are unprofitable and unfortunate—must be ascribed to self-conceit of those who insist upon being up-to-date and modern and tendentious advice. There is nothing the average reformer so much loves as to tell another his duty, and there is nothing the other so shrinks from. The second most important lesson learned from the Book of Job is in line with this thought. The three neighbors sat with Job seven days and nights, silent in the presence of his sorrow and sufferings. As wealth and leisure grow, so does the desire to tell another his duty, and there is nothing the other so shrinks from.

No doubt the cause of most of the infections of over-speech upon the community and one's fellows—speaking of the things that are unprofitable and unfortunate—must be ascribed to self-conceit of those who insist upon being up-to-date and modern and tendentious advice. There is nothing the average reformer so much loves as to tell another his duty, and there is nothing the other so shrinks from.

The second most important lesson learned from the Book of Job is in line with this thought. The three neighbors sat with Job seven days and nights, silent in the presence of his sorrow and sufferings. As wealth and leisure grow, so does the desire to tell another his duty, and there is nothing the other so shrinks from.

But there is also a gentler and more amiable side in the absence of what disturbs us in the world's dust. It is the positive saving and healing power of silence upon one's own self and soul—silence that speaks to us only to build us up and refresh us:

Such as sea whispers rippling at the prow  
When the loud engine ceases; muffled  
Or echo of a far-off wave of song,  
Mellow ministers, and the sweetest thoughts.

Are those fair whispers of humanity,  
Love, and death, which none can ever hear?

Amid the mighty voices of the world,  
"From 'The Excellence of Silence,'" by Enoch Knight in Los Angeles Herald.

I know of no better test of the working of co-education than the testimony of those who have been trained in that school. A few years ago letters were sent to 150 married women, all college graduates, with grown children, asking them if they would send their sons and daughters to co-educational institutions or to separate colleges. Of the 150 women, 100 were in favor of co-education, and some who were not in favor of co-education, for their daughters believed in it for their sons, and were cheerfully willing to sacrifice the daughters of other women that their sons might have the advantages of such association."—(Mabel Clare Craft on "Advantages of Co-education.")

\*

Miss Beatrice Harrison, R. A., author of "Ships that Pass in the Night," and a deputation of other college women, lately presented to a committee of the house of commons a petition signed by 730 women graduates of different universities, representing that the only permanent safeguard for women's interests in matters of education was the right to vote for members of parliament. The petition made this question of great importance to women. The house was just voting on the suspension of Mr. Dillon, in consequence of the "Dixie" episode between him and Mr. Chamberlain. William E. Lecky, the historian, Unionist and member of parliament for Dublin university, went out to vote and then came back and told the people he had voted. If he had not, he would like a seat in parliament, in view of the fact that they would run risk at any moment of being called "d-d lars." Mr. Lecky said the em-

exist chiefly to induce women to put out their laundry work. It was also suspected of leaning toward woman suffrage, and most of the women were afraid to join it till the Saco Woman Suffrage Club was formed. Then, when they found that there was a suffrage club, and that the union was not it, they screwed up courage to join the union. And now they have gone forward till the union is full of equal suffrage sentiment, and of all the other radical ideas that used to belong especially to the suffrage club.

The best portrait of Susan B. Anthony, you say, is the only one that does justice to her, exhibited in George Brodhead's gallery, Rochester, Miss Anthony's city. It is by Sarah J. Eddy of Providence, R. I., and represents Miss Anthony as she looked when her birthday was celebrated, June 15, 1900, at Washington, when she laid down the burden as president of the National Woman Suffrage Association. She is seated on the platform in the garnet velvet gown that she is said to have worn as president for more than a score of years. This alone is a wonderful record for a gown, and shows what an economist a woman is. —(Miss Adams.)

The portrait, however, is also a picture, for it represents the procession of 50 children before her, each dropping a rose in her lap, and she is shown holding a little lad, who looks at her admiringly. This is a rather spectacular scheme, but it is much praised. —(Springfield Republican.)

\*

"Quite 10 years ago we of the west thought that the problem of co-edu-

cation element in politics was quite unduly developed as it was, without the introduction of women. It must have been an aggravation to the bright young college women, who had never been so carried away by their emotions as to indulge in profanity in any of their conversations. But the union was not it, they screwed up courage to join the union. And now they have gone forward till the union is full of equal suffrage sentiment, and of all the other radical ideas that used to belong especially to the suffrage club.

The best portrait of Susan B. Anthony, you say, is the only one that does justice to her, exhibited in George Brodhead's gallery, Rochester, Miss Anthony's city. It is by Sarah J. Eddy of Providence, R. I., and represents Miss Anthony as she looked when her birthday was celebrated, June 15, 1900, at Washington, when she laid down the burden as president of the National Woman Suffrage Association. She is seated on the platform in the garnet velvet gown that she is said to have worn as president for more than a score of years. This alone is a wonderful record for a gown, and shows what an economist a woman is. —(Miss Adams.)

The portrait, however, is also a picture, for it represents the procession of 50 children before her, each dropping a rose in her lap, and she is shown holding a little lad, who looks at her admiringly. This is a rather spectacular scheme, but it is much praised. —(Springfield Republican.)

\*

"Quite 10 years ago we of the west thought that the problem of co-edu-

cation leaf is seen in some of the more beautiful designs, that familiar effect which is always beautiful.

\*

Fashion fully justifies her reputation for capriciousness this season. Hats are trimmed with flowers and fruits of all kinds, and the most erudite ladies identify them and which Mother Nature herself would fail to recognize as reproductions of her original hand-work, says the Inter-Ocean.

But it is not the queer, unnatural colorings of the flowers and fruits that surprise one so much as the eccentricity of some of the garnitures considered.

We have the "correct the hat" idea.

Long bell sleeves with more bands of biege complete the gown, which is worn over a blouse of white foulard with Irish guipure inset, writes Margery Daw.



"TAKE your needle, my child, and work at your pattern. It is a good companion to sit by and by." Life is like that—one stitch at a time taken patiently, and the pattern will come out all right like the embroidery.—(Oliver Wendell Holmes.)

Wood carving as an American industry is represented by a beginning made in a single shop in New York city. F. R. Kaldenberg, the proprietor, is the first native carver that the United States has produced.

His father was a carver of meerschaum and the boy, when only five years old, also carved in meerschaum.

At 12 he was carving in ivory and he has been doing so ever since.

One of his exquisite pieces is a miniature, 15 inches high of the Venus de Milo. An original study of Raphael in ivory, which is also very beautiful, is the property of George W. Vanderbilt.

Mr. Kaldenberg says that the taste for ivory carving is growing in this country. He is a special admirer of Japanese. He believes that the grafting of the American on the Japanese ideas may develop a new era in ivory carving, he has imported from the mikado's country three expert artists in ivory.

The first of these Japanese, Mogi by name, came two years ago, and his objections had to be overcome before Mr. Kaldenberg was allowed to secure him. Mogi was only 19 years old, and his patients were in doubt as to whether it would be wise to trust him so far away among strangers. Then the Japanese officials interposed a demand: for the Japanese government protects and tests the art of carving, and no artist is permitted to go from Japan on a venture.—(Philadelphia North American.)

\*

**Some Summer Desserts.**

With strawberries we have to depend on the market for the best, so the oven-baked and one that will little trouble the maker bring out in all its perfection the fine flavor of the strawberry. Hull and mush a quart of ripe strawberries and let them cool over them the yolks of three eggs with a pinch of nutmeg and a dash of cream. Put the bowl in a pan of cracked ice and stir until the contents begin to thicken, which will not take long. Whip half a pint of cream stir this in, then put in mound, pack in ice and salt and let stand for several hours. If a pinch of salt is added to the cream put in a small deep bowl and double-wheeled beaten until one minute should suffice to make it stiff enough.

For strawberry mouse, hull a box of ripe fruit, sprinkle a cup of sugar over them on a flat dish above, and stand for half an hour; mash and rub through the fruit sieve; now stir in quarter of a box of gelatine or a large tablespoonful of the granulated dissolved in hot water. If first the yolks of three eggs and a pinch of salt are put the bowl in a pan of cracked ice and stir until the contents begin to thicken, which will not take long. Whip half a pint of cream stir this in, then put in mound, pack in ice and salt and let stand for several hours.

If a double-wheeled beaten until one minute should suffice to make it stiff enough.

For strawberry mousse, mix the double-cup a cup and a half of strong coffee, half a cup of milk, two-thirds of a cup of sugar, quarter of a teaspoonful of salt and a tablespoonful of granulated gelatine; reserve half the sugar and while the other ingredients are heating beat this with the yolks of three eggs, into which stir the boiling mixture, return to the boiler and stir until it begins to boil. Pour off half the liquid and half a teaspoonful of vanilla. Turn into a mold first dipped in ice water; put aside and serve when ice cold with cream. Granulated gelatine may be bought at any grocer's, and is excellent when quick results are required.

Sauce Parfait: A delicious and ornamental sauce is made with fresh strawberries and is especially good with the dessert of puffed rice or pudding given below. Beat half a pint of cream with double-wheeled beaten until stiff; add quarter cup of sugar, half a cup of mashed berries and the well-stirred white of one egg.

Puff pudding: Twelve rounded tablespoonsful of flour, measured after sifting. Mix to a smooth batter with a quart of milk, add small teaspoonful of salt and yolks of four eggs.

On the stove, add well-stirred berries of the currants and a bit of blue straw on the shepherdess' cap, and there was no meager little bunch of raisins arranged amid the friendly shelter of ribbon loops and ends, but a profuse disposition of bunches—the regular dessert layer, sold-by-the-pound variety—in full public view.

French toast makes an appetizing, light and digestible substitute for pastry and if the pan is very hot, before cooking begins little fat need be used. The use of eggs must be general, but the amount is less than called for in custard and much cheaper than the shortening used in pastry. Cut thick slices of a high grade bacon, trim off the crusts and make into suitable shapes. Beat three eggs slightly, without separating; stir half a teaspoonful of salt, two small spoonfuls of sugar and a cup of milk. Soak the bread in this until well wet.

Custard: Beat the yolks of four eggs with a pint of milk, add a quarter cup of sugar, a dash of salt and a dash of nutmeg. Cook over a low fire until the custard is thickened.

Apple pie: Sift together a cup and one-third of flour, two teaspoonsful of baking powder, a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, mix gradually to a batter with two-thirds of a cup of milk; stir in the beaten yolks of two eggs and at the last the stiffened whites. Cook in deep fat, drain the fruit on soft paper and add to the custard. Add a few drops of orange juice, a dash of nutmeg and a dash of cinnamon.

Orange custard: Sift together a cup and one-third of flour, two teaspoonsful of baking powder, a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, mix gradually to a batter with two-thirds of a cup of milk; stir in the beaten yolks of two eggs and at the last the stiffened whites. Cook in deep fat, drain the fruit on soft paper and add to the custard. Add a few drops of orange juice, a dash of nutmeg and a dash of cinnamon.

French toast makes an appetizing, light and digestible substitute for pastry and if the pan is very hot, before cooking begins little fat need be used. The use of eggs must be general, but the amount is less than called for in custard and much cheaper than the shortening used in pastry.

French toast makes an appetizing, light and digestible substitute for pastry and if the pan is very hot, before cooking begins little fat need be used. The use of eggs must be general, but the amount is less than called for in custard and much cheaper than the shortening used in pastry.

French toast makes an appetizing, light and digestible substitute for pastry and if the pan is very hot, before cooking begins little fat need be used. The use of eggs must be general, but the amount is less than called for in custard and much cheaper than the shortening used in pastry.

French toast makes an appetizing, light and digestible substitute for pastry and if the pan is very hot, before cooking begins little fat need be used. The use of eggs must be general, but the amount is less than called for in custard and much cheaper than the shortening used in pastry.

French toast makes an appetizing, light and digestible substitute for pastry and if the pan is very hot, before cooking begins little fat need be used. The use of eggs must be general, but the amount is less than called for in custard and much cheaper than the shortening used in pastry.

French toast makes an appetizing, light and digestible substitute for pastry and if the pan is very hot, before cooking begins little fat need be used. The use of eggs must be general, but the amount is less than called for in custard and much cheaper than the shortening used in pastry.

French toast makes an appetizing, light and digestible substitute for pastry and if the pan is very hot, before cooking begins little fat need be used. The use of eggs must be general, but the amount is less than called for in custard and much cheaper than the shortening used in pastry.

French toast makes an appetizing, light and digestible substitute for pastry and if the pan is very hot, before cooking begins little fat need be used. The use of eggs must be general, but the amount is less than called for in custard and much cheaper than the shortening used in pastry.

French toast makes an appetizing, light and digestible substitute for pastry and if the pan is very hot, before cooking begins little fat need be used. The use of eggs must be general, but the amount is less than called for in custard and much cheaper than the shortening used in pastry.

French toast makes an appetizing, light and digestible substitute for pastry and if the pan is very hot, before cooking begins little fat need be used. The use of eggs must be general, but the amount is less than called for in custard and much cheaper than the shortening used in pastry.

French toast makes an appetizing, light and digestible substitute for pastry and if the pan is very hot, before cooking begins little fat need be used. The use of eggs must be general, but the amount is less than called for in custard and much cheaper than the shortening used in pastry.

French toast makes an appetizing, light and digestible substitute for pastry and if the pan is very hot, before cooking begins little fat need be used. The use of eggs must be general, but the amount is less than called for in custard and much cheaper than the shortening used in pastry.

French toast makes an appetizing, light and digestible substitute for pastry and if the pan is very hot, before cooking begins little fat need be used. The use of eggs must be general, but the amount is less than called for in custard and much cheaper than the shortening used in pastry.



**CHILDREN'S CORNER.**

Its boundaries are "After awhile."

Its citizens wear "Mean-in" brand.

And "Going-to" garments are all the style.

In the land of the lazy little is done.

For the dwellers crowd to the "County Shirk."

And they mean like martyrs, every one.

At the very sound of the name of work,

In the land of the lazy little is done.

Just as much as the toilers do.

And then, if they don't fun and frolic,



# THE WEEKLY GAZETTE

THURSDAY, JULY 3.

Published Every Thursday  
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

## THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP OF PUBLIC UTILITIES.

**L**AST Sunday morning the Gazette editorially contained the following statement:

"During the past 10 years the Democratic and Populist parties in Colorado have each year reiterated their demands for 'municipal ownership of public utilities' and during that time there has been but one legislature which they did not absolutely control by an overwhelming majority, yet no constitutional amendment has ever been offered to the people of Colorado making it possible for the various cities of the state to acquire government ownership of such utilities."

"Those parties each year solemnly renewed their pledges to the people and each year they just as solemnly violated those pledges."

Wednesday morning's Rocky Mountain News quoted the portion of the Gazette editorial republished above, and then says:

"The Rush home rule amendment, which will be voted on this fall, does precisely that very thing. It gives to every city in the state the right to make its own charter and the power to purchase or condemn all public utilities or to build them, and to operate them or lease them or do whatsoever it will with them. The amendment proposes to equip every city in Colorado with absolute power to acquire ownership and control of such utilities."

The Rush bill, referred to by the News, undertakes to add a new article, "Article XX, City and County of Denver," to the constitution of the state, and that amendment will be voted on by the people of Colorado this fall.

The entire amendment has eight very complete sections covering every conceivable form of a government for the "City and County of Denver," and in only one section, section 6, does the Rush bill refer to outside cities.

Section 6 of the Rush bill provides as follows:

"Cities of the first and second class in this state are hereby empowered to propose for submission to a vote of the qualified electors proposals for charter conventions and to hold the same, and to amend any such charter, with the same force and in the same manner and have the same power, as near as may be, as set out in section four (4) and five (5) hereof, with full power as to real and personal property and public utilities, works or ways, as set out in section one (1) of this amendment."

It must be borne in mind that the legislature of 1901 was the last of four legislatures which the Democrats and Populists jointly controlled, and yet in every campaign since 1892 both of these parties have specifically declared in their state and local platforms in favor of municipal ownership of public utilities.

It now appears from the leading Democratic organ of the state that their method of fulfilling this promise was by section 6 of the Rush bill, not a word or sentence of which is germane to the title or subject matter of the constitutional amendment, and which is so imperfect in construction, meaning and sense, that every court in the state would be bound to declare against any city outside of Denver that might undertake to acquire public utilities or to adopt a charter or to perform any other act under section 6.

It would have been an easy matter for anyone of these Democratic-Populist legislatures to have submitted a clear, clean-cut amendment to the constitution, remeving the limit of indebtedness of any city of the state for the purpose of acquiring or erecting light plants, tramway plants or other public utilities.

The constitution already provides that there shall be no limit of indebtedness for the purpose of acquiring or erecting water plants or water works, and the same section of the constitution could have been amended by the insertion of a dozen words so as to have made it applicable to every public utility and to every city and town in the state without leaving the matter subject to uncertainty and attack in the courts.

During the last 10 years there has never been a legislature when such an amendment has not been offered to the provision of the constitution vesting cities and towns with the power to acquire water works, whatever limit of indebtedness may be necessary, to also acquire other public utilities, whatever the indebtedness may be, and during the past 10 years there has not been a Democratic-Populist legislature which has not defeated the submission to a vote of the people such a constitutional amendment.

So far as the Rush bill is applicable to the city of Denver, it has many very wholesome provisions, but those provisions cannot be made applicable by any established rule of construction to outside cities and towns under the loosely drawn provision of section 6 of such bill.

Denver's experience with its water bonds, sold for the purpose of erecting a municipal water plant, should have been a sufficient example to have warned the legislature against loosely drawn provisions of either statute laws or constitutional amendments, which undertake to deal with such large and important questions as the public ownership of the public utilities of cities and towns.

Five years ago Denver voted \$4,000,000 for the erection or purchase of a water system on the part of the city itself.

The constitution upon the question of indebtedness for water works is most clear and precise, and yet the courts invalidated the bond issue for that purpose, for the reason that the city council had not PRECISELY followed the provisions of the constitution in submitting the matter to a vote of the people.

Thus it will be seen how perfectly absurd it would be for any city in the state outside of Denver to undertake to act under the mainlined, disjointed, illogical and clearly illegal provisions of section 6 of the Rush bill.

Section 6 was undoubtedly inserted for the purpose of making the bill more acceptable to the state outside of the city of Denver, but absurdities never do any person, party or measure, the slightest good, and if the Rush bill carries at the coming election, it will be on account of its merits as applied to the city of Denver, and because the state desires the politics of Denver eliminated from the politics of the state.

Whatever the merits of the Rush bill may be with reference to the government of the city of Denver, and it undoubtedly has much merit in that behalf, its advocates will only weaken its cause by undertaking to make the other cities and towns of the state believe that they can expect the slightest benefit from the provisions of the bill.

The Gazette has no intention in this article of going into the merits of the Rush bill, the title of which clearly expresses its purpose, the "City and County of Denver." There will be time enough to discuss that measure in detail as applied to the "City and County of Denver" some time in the future.

But the fact remains, as the Gazette asserted on Sunday morning, that for 10 years past the Democratic and Populist parties have controlled every legislature except one by an overwhelming majority, and in each campaign one of the cardinal principles of their platforms has been the "municipal ownership of public utilities," and the other fact remains that no session of any of these legislatures have those parties submitted to a vote of the people of the state any constitutional amendment making it possible for the cities and towns of the state to acquire municipal ownership of public utilities.

This kind of legislation can easily be enacted by an amendment to Section 8 of Article XI of the Constitution, entitled "Public Indebtedness," and such an amendment would apply to every city and town in the state, Denver included, and there is a serious question whether the Rush bill legally amends this section of the constitution relating to "Public Indebtedness" even in so far as it is applicable to Denver.

It is quite certain it does not legally amend such section so far as outside cities and towns are concerned.

### WHAT CONGRESS HAS DONE.

**T**HE Republican party has a hold on the people of this country that it will take many years to dislodge, and there is a very good reason for it. The American voters are business men and they appreciate business qualities whether it be in an individual or in a party. The democracy comes sometimes with specious arguments, but the best answer is usually that given by veteran Congressman Cannon the other day when he taunted Mr. Richardson with the fact that the Democratic party ten years ago under Cleveland had full power, and yet it was unable to enact any legislation of a permanent character.

In striking contrast to this is the record of the Republican party in the Fifty-seventh congress, now about to adjourn. It is doubtful if any other congress in a time of peace has ever enacted more legislation in seven months time than will be so far reaching in its effects.

Chief among the measures is the enactment of the Isthmian canal bill. It carries the largest appropriation ever made by congress outside of war appropriations. This canal has been a matter that has been before many congresses, and is a thing that the people have been demanding for a quarter of a century.

A measure of vast importance to the west, and one that has long been agitated, is the establishing of an extensive system by which the government will aid in irrigation of arid sections in the west. This is a measure the end of which no living man is likely to see, although many will live to appreciate the great wisdom that dictated it. It means reclaiming to the uses of man a vast empire that will return a hundred fold of what it will cost.

Another measure of far reaching importance is the extension of the charters of the national banks for twenty years. That the banking business is not entirely satisfactory almost everyone believes, but the national banks form the best system the country has yet had, and it would have been very unbusiness-like and very democratic to have disturbed them at this time.

A very great part of the labor of congress has been in regulating affairs that are a direct outgrowth of the war with Spain, and in this congress has been as business-like and successful as in other directions. A bill establishing a complete government for the Philippine Islands was enacted.

All the taxes imposed by the Spanish war have been repealed. It cuts off a revenue of about seventy-five

million dollars. It is said to be the largest single reduction ever made in this country.

A consular and diplomatic service was established for Cuba.

Every ten years heretofore it has been necessary to organize a census bureau, a costly and unsatisfactory proceeding. This congress made the census bureau permanent and its work will now be of greater value.

A bill has been adopted putting a heavy tax on artificial butter, thus showing that congress is trying to guard the health of the people.

There were other important matters that received much attention, some of the bills being adopted by one or the other of the houses. Undoubtedly some of these measures should have become laws, such as the territorial bill, which created three new states, and the ship subsidy bill.

When one is familiar with the workings of legislative bodies the surprise is that so much could have been accomplished in one session. There will be a short session this winter after the elections are over when many of the matters that failed will again be taken up.

The Democrats are quite welcome to any comfort they may get in the congressional campaign this fall through criticism of the present congress.

Henry Watterson has issued a statement in which he says that he did not mean anything personal against Mr. Cleveland in the drubbing he gave him. He thinks Mr. Cleveland a fine fellow, and proves it in the following manner:

"Mr. Watterson's opposition to Mr. Cleveland rests upon the specific statements he has made, that Mr. Cleveland is an ill-tempered, self-willed man, having neither the intellectual training, nor the moral and political inspiration for Democratic fellowship or leadership; that he knows little, and cares less, about tariff reform; that such sympathies as he has are not on the side of plain, common people, and still less with the lowly and the poor, but on the side of the strong, the mighty and the great; that he is personally an ingrate and a glutton, that, because of his selfishness and his brittleness, he alienated every Democrat of consequence in congress who would not serve him blindly; that, in short, he found the party a noble unit and left it a wreck.

Where he is best known he is most despised."

### THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

IT IS a singular fact that we often precipitate the very thing we have most earnestly sought to guard against. The original constitution of the state of Colorado ends with these words:

"But the general assembly shall have no power to propose amendments to more than one article of this constitution at the same session."

The intention was to prevent hasty changes in the constitution, while making it possible to modify and adapt it as time passed by. But the limit was too narrow. When two or three members had amendments pending of almost equal importance, each one feeling that his was paramount, the result was that no one would give way, and no amendment would be submitted. In the course of 25 years the old constitution was no longer adequate to the changed conditions, and to prevent the expense of a constitutional convention, and yet leave a little more leeway, what was known as the Taylor amendment was submitted to the people and adopted by them at the last general election. This amendment permits the amendment of six articles to the constitution, and therefore instead of permitting merely six amendments as some persons believe, it might be possible to submit twice or three times that number, so long as they all amend different sections of no more than six articles. It seems probable, at this time, that this latitude is almost as much too wide as the one amendment was too narrow, and much fault was found with it at both the regular and special sessions, it being said that if it was almost impossible to get an intelligent vote on one amendment it would be even more difficult to get it on half a dozen. In support of this pessimistic view the fact was pointed out that the Taylor amendment itself, which was generally approved of, received only about 12 per cent of the vote cast.

But this proves too much. It should be remembered in the first place, that there was no opposition to the Taylor amendment, and it involved nothing that left room for much discussion, for no legislature need feel called upon to submit the full quota of amendments, and it is entirely probable that this may not be done again. Again, it is entirely within the scope of the probable that the Taylor bill which was framed to obviate the constitutional convention may result in such a convention being called within the next decade by showing the number of shortcomings in the constitution, and by enough conflicting legislation so that the constitution will no longer be a coherent whole.

In any event, we might as well face the fact that for several elections to come we shall be obliged to pay some attention to the amendments pending, and make educational campaigns for or against them. This may be some trouble, but as a result the people of the state will become better acquainted with both the organic and statutory law than ever before, and this is a very great gain.

It is the purpose of the Gazette to put these amendments before its readers without partisan bias, setting forth as directly as possible what the amendment is expected to do, and possibly the advantages claimed for it and the faults found with it.

As these amendments will be the storm centers of this fall's campaign it is necessary to know what they are, and it is well to look at them impartially and without any of the feeling that is unfortunately a part of all political activity. There is a disposition in some quarters to cavil at anything and everything done by the last legislature, and this spirit of opposition may lead some thoughtless persons to vote against measures they do not really oppose at heart, led away by the mistaken sneer, "Can any good come out of Nazareth?" Later on the Gazette will take sides on some of these questions. For the present it will be content to state the case.

### THE EIGHT-HOUR AMENDMENT.

The Twelfth general assembly passed a bill providing for an eight-hour working day for certain classes of labor, notably the smelter men. Shortly after the adjournment of the legislature the men employed in the smelters asked that the eight-hour day be adopted as schedule time thereafter. The employers refused, and the smelter strike, which is recent history, ensued. The bill was taken into the courts and there declared unconstitutional.

Believing that under the constitution no such law could be framed, Senator Frank Moore of Fremont county introduced a constitutional amendment making special provision by an added section to article five covering this point. The section is mandatory, and proposes that the legislature shall enact a law regulating the working hours in certain cases, and provide penalties for violation of the act. The proposed section reads:

"Section 25A. The general assembly shall provide by law, and shall prescribe suitable penalties for the violation thereof, for a period of employment not to exceed eight hours within any 24 hours (except in cases of emergency where life or property is in imminent danger), for persons employed in underground mines or other underground workings, blast furnaces, smelters, and any ore reduction works or other branch of industry or labor that the general assembly may consider injurious or dangerous to health, life or limb."

It should be remembered that it is hardly correct to speak of this amendment as "the eight-hour law," as is frequently done. It does not create a law, but merely makes such a law possible, and all the details of framing such a statute are left to the next or some ensuing legislature. If the Fourteenth should not succeed in passing such a bill.

It is also important to take into consideration the fact that such limitation of labor must apply only to occupations that are "injurious or dangerous to health, life or limb," and newspaper men and lawyers and doctors and housekeepers and seamstresses will be permitted to go right on working 20 hours out of the 24 without let or hindrance.

Utah has such a provision in her constitution, drawn as a result of having watched labor difficulties in this and other older mining states.

### THE AMENDMENT FOR FULL CITIZENSHIP.

One of the six pending amendments to the constitution which is likely to be received with little opposition, especially from the Republican party, was proposed by Senator Barela, and amends article VII, section one. At the present time this article and section read as follows:

"Section 1. Every male person over the age of 21 years, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

"First—He shall be a citizen of the United States, or, not being a citizen of the United States, he shall have declared his intention, according to law, to become such citizen, not less than four months before he offers to vote.

"Second—He shall have resided in the state six months immediately preceding the election at which he offers to vote, and in the county, city, town, ward or precinct such time as may be prescribed by law; provided, that no person shall be denied the right to vote at any school district election, nor to hold any school district office, on account of sex."

Senator Barela's amendment substitutes the following:

"Section 1. Every person over the age of 21 years, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections: he or she shall be a citizen of the United States, and shall have resided in the state 12 months immediately preceding the election at which he offers to vote, and in the county, city, town, ward or precinct such time as may be prescribed by law."

In other words, all voters must be fully naturalized citizens or born citizens of the United States before they are to be permitted to cast their ballots in this state. At the present time in this state, and in several of the states of the union a man may land at Castle Garden the last of May, find his way to the state where he expects to remain over the next November, take out his first papers, a simple declaration of intention to become a citizen in July, and vote at the November election. Hundreds and thousands of foreigners never take out their full papers, because the first declaration admits them to the great privilege of citizenship, and they see no necessity of going to any further expense.

There is, of course, a difference of opinion as to restrictions on the ballot, some holding that it should be hedged about by all sorts of safeguards,

while others argue that the greatest possible freedom of the franchise is also a safeguard to the country, since the turbulent element among the foreigners finds a kind of safety-valve in the ballot box. Whatever one may believe as to this, it would seem as if the intention of this amendment was so plain that it could not be misconstrued. And yet, only a few days ago an agitator denounced this amendment as a conspiracy to disfranchise workingmen. All that it does is to require full citizenship of every voter.

### THE BIENNIAL ELECTION AMENDMENTS.

Two of the constitutional amendments pending should be considered together, for they have the same object in view, i.e., the consolidating of the general and county elections, so that elections shall hereafter occur every other year. In order to bring this about it will be necessary to lengthen the terms of certain officers elected for an odd number of years. Both bills were introduced by Senator Taylor.

The first of these amendments amends sections 21 and 22 of article six of the constitution. The only change made is increasing the length of the terms of office of the district attorney and county judge from three to four years, and therefore it is not necessary to recite the sections in full.

The second amendment amends sections 8, 9 and 11 of article 11, it in-

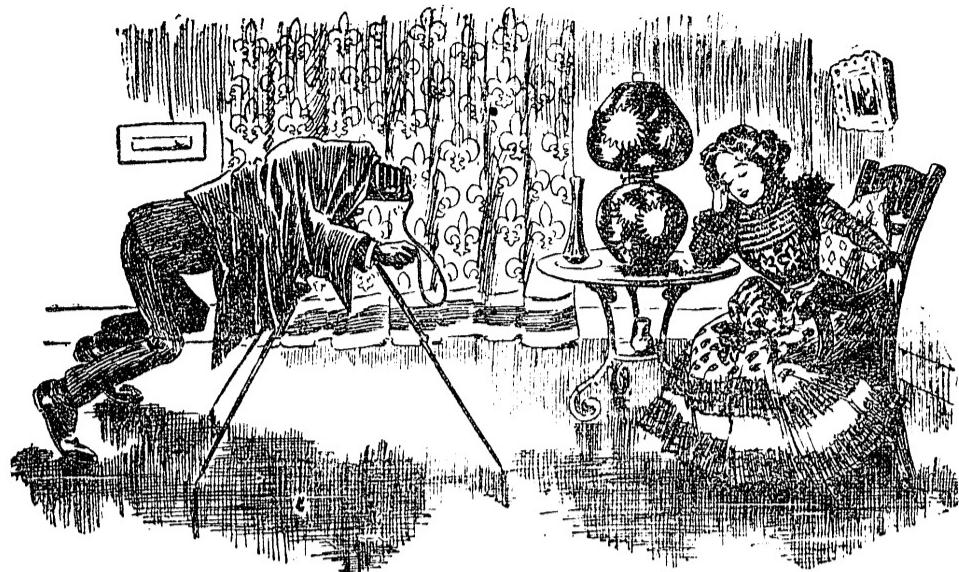
### THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

</

# A Few Minutes With the Jokers.

THOSE SLIPPERY POLISHED FLOORS.

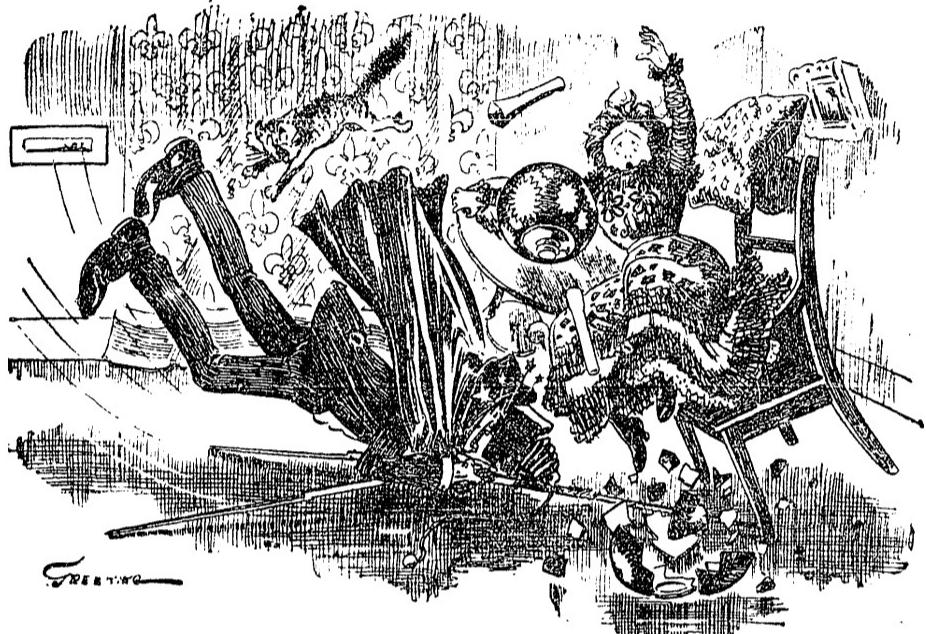
(A Warning to Amateurs.)



Cholly Dryplate—Aw, if I can get a pretty picture of her now I shall make a—



"I expect to be presented at court during the coronation week."  
"Is that so?" Well! Well! I hope ye'll git acquitted."



decided hit!



"There was only one jarring feature of the coronation," remarked the noble lord.  
"What was that?" asked the enervated duke.  
"Those Americans. Every one of them was telling how much better they could do such things at home, if they liked."

T.C. Moore

THE ARROGANT AMERICANS.

THESE SUMMER BANDITS.  
"They say you're a man with a terrible past."  
"Well, I used to run the hotel here, but since then I've reformed."



"I doubt not, my lord, the warmth of your heart, but I feel there is a coldness between us."

## FREE EDUCATION FOR BOYS AND GIRLS



EVERY boy or girl in the state of Colorado has an opportunity to make good use of time during school vacation. You may have finished in the High school and want to go to college. WE WILL SEND YOU. Perhaps you prefer a business education? If so, we will send you to one of the best business colleges in the state.

**It Costs You Nothing**  
But Effort

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE of Colorado Springs, the best, cleanest and most reliable Weekly Newspaper published west of the Mississippi River, is desirous of increasing the number of its readers, and to this end offers its agents the most valuable premiums ever given by a western newspaper.

The premiums are as follows:

1st—A Scholarship in THE COLORADO COLLEGE, of Colorado Springs, covering a full course of four years, CASH VALUE .....	\$150.00
2d—A Scholarship in the Modern School of Business, at Denver, covering full course of six months, CASH VALUE .....	\$50.00
3d—A Cash Premium of.....	\$35.00
4th—A Cash Premium of.....	\$25.00
5th—A Cash Premium of.....	\$20.00
6th—A Cash Premium of.....	\$15.00
7th—A Cash Premium of.....	\$10.00
8th—A Cash Premium of.....	\$10.00
9th—A Cash Premium of.....	\$10.00
10th—A Cash Premium of .....	\$10.00

The above premiums will be paid to the man, woman, boy or girl who will send in between now and September 1, the largest number of paid annual subscriptions to the WEEKLY GAZETTE. The one sending in the largest number shall have the option of any of the first three premiums. The one sending in the second largest number shall have the second choice of the first three, and the one sending in the third largest number shall receive the remaining premium. The 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th premiums will be given to those sending in the next largest lists respectively.

Do not think because you live in a small populated district that you have no chance of winning—remember, in the large cities and towns more daily papers are read.

There is no limit set to the number of subscriptions necessary to win. He or she who lives in the smallest rural district may be the winner.

No subscriptions are to be taken at less than the regular rate, \$1 per year.

Send in subscriptions every Monday, together with Postoffice or Express Money Order, made payable to WEEKLY GAZETTE.

This competition is open to all, and you will find your friends will help you in the laudable ambition of securing an education.

This is an opportunity that does not offer once in a lifetime, as a liberal education will be worth to the winner thousands of dollars, and at the same time those who do not win the leading prizes will be amply compensated for their labor.

IN ADDITION to the premiums offered THE WEEKLY GAZETTE WILL PAY TO ITS AGENTS 25 CENTS FOR EACH PAID ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION. This amount may be retained when making the remittance.

If you desire to enter this contest send us your name and address and we will send you sample copy of THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

For any further information, write to

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE, Colorado Springs.

# MINES AND MINING

## VISIT TO ELKTON AN EYE-OPENER

Yesterday will long be remembered in mining circles as the day when the brokers went to Cripple Creek to examine the Elkton mine, the guests of the Elkton company. About 22 brokers went up in a special train yesterday morning, accompanied by Elkton stockholders, officers and some who were not connected with the company or the exchange, but who were invited to examine the mine.

The party was augmented at Cripple Creek by several newspaper correspondents and local mining men, and the whole party, numbering over 50 persons, then proceeded to the mine, where a thorough examination was made of the surface plant before lunch was served. The expressions of surprise and approval over the surface equipment of this great property were very general, and the lunch which was set before the party was done heartily justice to.

The expressions of surprise which were occasioned by the sights above the surface, however, were nothing to those elicited by the underground showing. Since so many discouraging reports and opinions of the Elkton mine have been printed and circulated, both stockholders, brokers and public have come to entertain a rather gloomy idea of the mine. It is perfectly true that for over a year the mine was 400 gallons short on pumping capacity, and that development work fell way behind; but even then the resources of the property were by no means exhausted. Those who went through the property expecting to find that it was in the condition of all supposedly worked-out mines were astonished at the amount of ore which was being opened up and taken to the surface. They were also favorably impressed with the way the company is handling the water. It was found that, while heretofore the mine has been short of pumping capacity, it now has from 500 to 600 gallons excess capacity, and that the water is perfectly in hand. Nearly all of those who went over to the mine went down the shaft after lunch, stopping at the seventh level, and visiting both the north and south parts of the mine; while a few went down to the eighth level. After looking through the main drifts, the party again went to the surface, and those living in this city returned here at 6:30 in the evening, tired, but exceedingly glad that they had gone.

"I certainly was surprised by the showing," said H. H. Dorsey yesterday evening. "It is a long time since I have visited this property, and I had no idea how well, in the first place, it was equipped with machinery. The surface improvements are among the finest I have ever seen. I went down as far as the seventh level, and saw that pretty well. There are immense bodies of ore opened up, and new ore bodies have been developed recently which have not yet been touched. Although I did not go down to the eighth level, I learned that the company had the water under perfect control."

"There has been a good deal said about mismanagement of the property," Mr. Dorsey continued, "but from what I saw everything is done in the most careful way. All the ore taken from the mine is assayed, it is known into just what bins it goes and just what drifts it came from, so that the management has a perfect tab on every pound of ore which comes out of the mine. They seem to have everything down to a system. I can say that I was most pleased with the whole situation."

Mr. J. M. Allen said last night: "I was agreeably surprised at what I saw yesterday in the Elkton mine. The company has a good deal of water to take care of, but has it well in hand, and is doing good work. I was impressed with the amount of development work which is now being done, with the amount of ore in sight and with the amount which is being taken out and shipped. The whole situation is far more favorable than I supposed it was."

Mr. D. P. Sill, who was among those who visited the property, stated that he found the mine to be in a much better condition than he supposed. "They have a good deal of water," he said, "but not more than they can easily handle; and the size of the ore bodies and the number of new developments in the seventh level surprised me very much."

These are but examples of the comment which was heard as the party hurried from the train to their respective homes last evening. Everyone who went to the mine now feels that he understands the past difficulties and the future outlook of the property better than ever before, and all were favorably impressed with the situation.

Among those who visited the property from this city were: President George Bernard, Sherwood Auction, Dr. J. W. Graham, Richard Clough, J. D. Ford, E. M. De La Verne, J. M. Allen, D. Russ Wood, A. G. Dutcher, G. F. Mickey, Captain Emerson, Albert Gardner, Clarence Finch, W. J. Hendrickson, J. A. Sill, D. P. Sill, H. A. Young, J. H. Gardner, J. McR. Ferriday, H. N. Dorsey, W. W. Price, Clay II, White, S. N. Francis and A. C. Bray.

## OUTPUT FOR JUNE

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, June 29.—During the month of June there was shipped from the different mines and leases of the Cripple Creek district 56,870 tons of ore with a gross value in gold of \$2,024,270. The production again goes over the one million mark, notwithstanding the fact that several of the mines on Bull Hill and Battle Mountain were practically closed down for 10 days as a result of the accident to the big compressor at the LaBella power plant at Goldfield. Outside of this hindrance, there was nothing to prevent a big production. The Elkton by shipping between 90 and 100 tons of ore each day, has materially helped to make up the deficit for the month. The mills of the Portland and Telluride companies figure for the first time this month in the table of plants treating Cripple Creek ore. Both of these plants have been experimenting and getting machinery in shape. Next month will see the tonnage and average value of the ores treated at these plants materially raised. The following table made up of official figures, from the different mine managers, and mill men, shows the distribution of the ores mined:

Plant	Tonnage	Avg. Val.	Total Val.
Colo. Phil. & Standard	19,000	\$29.00	\$551,000.00
Union	12,000	30.00	\$360,000.00
Economic	4,620	33.50	\$154,000.00
Dorsey	2,700	25.50	\$69,750.00
Argus	1,500	20.00	\$30,000.00
Telluride	1,500	11.00	\$16,500.00
Smelters	13,000	26.00	\$343,000.00
		60.00	780,000.00
			\$2,024,270.00

The Londonderry Milling company filed an injunction suit in the district court today against the United Gold Mines Co., to restrain the defendant company, its agents, etc., from continuing mining operations upon Londonderry territory through any shaft owned exclusively by the defendant company. The complaint sets forth that the plaintiff and defendant companies each own a one-half interest in the Londonderry lode, 750 ft. on Bull Hill, and that the defendant on June 27, 1902, simultaneously filed a claim on the Bertha and T. F. T. lodes adjoining the Bertha and T. F. T. lodes adjoining this territory. Further that the defendant on June 27, 1902, simultaneously entered upon Londonderry territory through the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th levels extended from a shaft on the defendant company's ground; and that the defendant company mined and extracted

ON SHEEP MOUNTAIN.

Cripple Creek, June 28.—An interesting article dealing with the possibilities of the mines in the north end of the Cripple Creek district has just been written by James Parfet, a mining engineer, and editor of the Gillett Forum. The article deals with Sheep mountain, in the north end of the district, which is now receiving more attention than ever in its history. This section of the camp has never been written up, although a great amount of work has been done in it. At the base of Sheep mountain runs Oil creek, and from this side of the mountain a number of tunnels have been driven and fair results are being obtained. Near the railroad bridge over Oil creek is the John Harrison tunnel, owned by F. J. Butters. The tunnel is in 175 feet, and there is now showing a vein five feet in width that is said to assay \$15 to the ton. On the

opposite side of the creek is the Highland Mary, owned by J. B. Douglas and William Kelly. This tunnel is in 175 feet, and shows a vein that averages better than \$10 to the ton. Probably the most important work being done on this hill is in the Hughes tunnel, penetrating the Pontiac claim. This tunnel is in the hill for 200 feet and was run on a mineralized mass which shows for 180 feet in width on the surface. Assays taken from time to time, as the work progresses, show a value of better than \$10 to the ton. Assay certificates are shown quoting values ranging from \$100 to \$245 to the ton. The work has been advanced into the solid formation, where a broken phonolite dike has been cut which shows a contact vein about five feet in width, two feet of which is granite quartz, heavily stained with fluorine. Assays have been had from this body returning as

high as \$260 to the ton. Frequent tests have been made, and it seems possible that with a low treatment plant this property could be made to pay well. Quite a little work has also been done on the Gold Button group. This group consists of the Flag of Truce, American Flag and Molly McGuire lode, all patented, and several other lode claims in process. The company also owns the Gold Button place. On the Flag of Truce claim a tunnel has been driven 500 feet, and about 150 feet of drifting has been done on the different veins cut by the tunnel. There is a large ore body in this property and the entire body will average \$5 in gold to the ton. Several good veins with talc walls have been cut, from which assays running as high as \$16 per ton have been obtained. In the breast of the tunnel there is now exposed a five-foot vein, but no assays have been taken. Quite a little work is also being done in the Taylor tunnel, owned by George L. Taylor. This tunnel is in a distance of 15 feet and is being driven west. In the breast of the tunnel there is a well-defined vein of granite quartz. It is stated that good values are found in this vein. Development work is being pushed. The Nest Egg G. M. Co. owns six patented claims in this section, and is working the property through a shaft 150 feet in depth. At 75 feet a vein was cut in the shaft, and now a second vein is exposed in the bottom of the shaft. The phonolite found in this section is thought to be the extension of the eruptive area, and to belong to the series which passed from Cow mountain north. Considering the showing at the different properties, the operators are of the opinion that with a low treatment process big money could be made. There is plenty of water power in this section, and a mill could be run at little cost.

Operations continue active on the School Section near Cameron. On block 7, Lessee Levy has a force of men at work excavating for the foundation of a plant of machinery to be installed shortly. A good body of ore was recently opened up, here at a depth of 80 feet, and it is the lessee's intention to sink the shaft to the 200-foot point, and then crosscut. At this depth it is expected that the ore shot will be larger and of higher grade. On block 8 of the School Section, La Montagne, the lessee, sent out the regular weekly shipment yesterday. The consignment consisted of about 30 tons of rock and screenings estimated to average \$25 a ton.

W. S. Stratton's shaft on the east end of the Zenobia has attained a depth of 550 feet. Sinking will be continued until the 1,000-foot point is reached before any cross-cutting will be started.

Vincent Sol Lanctot, operating on the Vindicator No. 2, has received returns from a 20-ton shipment sent out the first of the week. The entire shipment gave a value of \$110 to the ton. Another shipment of 30 tons will be started in a few days.

Dan Falvey, leasing on the Burns of the Acacia company, sent out a 60-ton shipment on Thursday. It is expected that values of two and four ounces will be received for the two grades.

The Last Dollar property on Bull Hill sent out seven variaols of ore on Thursday to the Pueblo smelter.

### COMPANIES MUST FILE REPORTS WITH EXCHANGE

The Colorado Gold Exchange association has decided that all companies must comply with the adapted rule and file reports every six months with the secretary of the exchange, and notices were mailed yesterday to the secretaries of all of the companies now listed on the exchange, reading:

"Dear Sir— I beg to notify you that the semi-annual report of your company to the Exchange becomes due July 1st, and should be filed as soon after date as possible. Inclosed find blank statement, which please fill out and return to your earliest convenience. This stamp can be sworn to, without charge, before Mr. C. D. Hopkins, Notary Public, at the exchange."

"Yours respectfully,

"W. P. Kinney, Secretary."

The adopting of this rule will frequent reports from the listed companies is one of the safest measures ever put in force by the exchange. The reports guarantee the investor to the extent that he knows exactly the condition of the company in which he is investing, and secures the stockholder against misleading information which may hear from other sources about the stock in which he invests.

The reports filed six months ago have been constantly referred to by brokers, investors and others ever since they were put on file; and they have undoubtedly been a great service to many.

### WILL TREAT MORE ORE FROM CRIPPLE CREEK.

The United States Reduction and Refining company, owners of the Colorado-Philadelphia and Standard Milling and Smelting company's plants at Colorado City, and the smelting plant at the Colorado City Smelting company, are to build before long an entire new smelting plant, to be located at some desirable Colorado point. If Colorado Springs or Colorado City succeeds in the location of this plant it will result in a substantial increase in population and wages paid, and great efforts will be made to secure the location here.

The Colorado City plant alone, belonging to the United States Reduction and Refining company, distribute over \$30,000 per month for labor.

The history of treatment of Cripple Creek ores is the history of a great struggle. Millions have been expended for which there has been but little return. But the United States company has been magnificently successful, and its method of operation here will be a valuable lesson to all.

Some interesting statements bearing upon the reduction and refining of Cripple Creek ores show this to be the case.

In the year 1893 the erection of the Lawrence Chlorination plant, at a point within a mile's distance of Victor, Colorado, was commenced by people at present interested in the United States Reduction and Refining company, and was the first chemical works erected for the purpose of handling Cripple Creek ores.

This mill began operations about May, 1894, and was the only plant competing with the smelters located at various Colorado points, for Cripple Creek ores. At the time operations were commenced, treatment charges ranged from \$10 to \$10 per ton, according to the grade of ore, the Cripple Creek treatment plant having a capacity of about 1,000 tons per day.

In the year 1895 the treatment plant was increased to 2,000 tons per day, the cost per ton of ore treated being \$10 to \$10 per ton.

In 1896 the treatment plant was increased to 3,000 tons per day, the cost per ton of ore treated being \$10 to \$10 per ton. The treatment plant was increased to 4,000 tons per day, the cost per ton of ore treated being \$10 to \$10 per ton.

United States Reduction & Refining company to take over the various plants. The result of this combination has been that the miners best adapted to the treatment of Cripple Creek ores are kept in readiness for any increase in tonnage.

The cost of the plants of the United States Reduction & Refining company is far in excess of what is generally supposed, being several million dollars, in addition to investments. The enormous working capital is required to successfully operate to the best advantage.

The stockholders of the United States Reduction & Refining company are heavily interested in Cripple Creek mining stocks and the men in active charge of the company's business alone control one-eighth of the stock of the Short Line railroad and contributed largely to the successful completion of that road.

During the railroad war, now ending, it is a fact that shippers entering into contracts for the treatment of their ore have been conceded the benefit of the cut railroad rate, either directly or indirectly.

The stock of the United States Reduction & Refining company is listed in the New York Stock exchange, and the stability of these securities has greatly assisted in offsetting the adverse opinion occasioned by the unreasonable decline in almost all of the Cripple Creek mines and the lack of dividends from the other industrial enterprises dependent upon mining operations in the Cripple Creek district. The building of the first of the Colorado City plants resulted in the first profitable industrial enterprise ever located, of any size, at Colorado Springs or Colorado City.

The dividends of the United States Reduction & Refining company are able to pay, result from a carefully selected group of mining properties, applying business methods. If the present aburdly high cost to mine could be proportionately reduced, as has been treatment rates in the past few years, the balance sheets of many mines would present a far better showing for their stockholders.

It is an undisputable fact, to the careful and fair observer that the treatment charges as deducted today, are but about 20 percent of the cost to actual miners, and that many of these miners are being forced to abandon their claims.

Possibly these treatment charges have been gradually reduced to the present rate notwithstanding the cost of all chemicals and materials used in the treatment of ores, and also the cost of labor, which have increased very perceptibly during the past four years.

### CRIPPLE CREEK CON. CO. HAS GOOD JUNE SHOWING.

The Cripple Creek Consolidated company has received in royalties during the month of June nearly \$400, which is the best showing the company has made in a long time. The ore is coming from two of the Colorado Boss claims, and although it is a small amount, it is a very good amount of it, and the lessees are making regular shipments to the mills. The company has paid all of its taxes, has a substantial sum in the treasury and is in a very satisfactory condition.

Returns were received at the offices of the company in this city yesterday from a shipment sent out from the Hammond lease on the Boss No. 2.

The consignment amounts to 22 tons, and was settled for at the usual average rate of about \$20 in gold to the ton. This lease is what was known as the Terrell lease, Hammond took hold of the vein, ran a cross-cut to the vein from the bottom of another shaft, but found nothing. Later, he returned farther up the shaft and ran a cross-cut in an opposite direction, and has opened a very good body of ore as he believes to be a split from the vein opened in the first place.

Hollister and associates are still taking ore from the small tunnel on the Boss No. 1, and is getting out a fair amount of it. At the same time another shaft is being put down, and has now reached a depth of 85 feet. Sinking is now going on for another 100-foot section. A stop may be made when the shaft reaches a depth of 100 feet, but this has not yet been decided.

### HOW THE PROPOSED LAW IS REGARDED IN THIS CITY.

One of the most far-reaching mining laws ever proposed in the United States congress is the Kearns amendment, published in the Colorado Gold Exchange, became law on June 11. As will be seen, the change proposed is a most important and far-reaching one, providing that the locator of a claim shall have the exclusive right to veins within his lines extended downward vertically.

This would abolish the extra-lateral rights of all claims located subsequent to the passage of the act: and do away with a vast amount of practice which has resulted from the disregard of extra-lateral rights.

The bill reads as follows:

"Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled,

That section twenty-three hundred and twenty-two of the Revised Statutes be amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 2222. Locators of mining locations hereby made on any mineral claim located on the public domain containing gold, silver, cinnabar, lead, tin, copper or other valuable deposits, their heirs or assigns, where no adverse claim exists, shall have the exclusive right to veins within his lines of location and of all veins, ledges, ledges, and mineral deposits throughout their entire depth which claim shall not exceed in area a claim one thousand five hundred feet square. Every location hereby made shall be distinctly marked on the ground so that the same can be readily traced. Within ninety days from the date of location the locator shall cause the same to be surveyed and a plat thereof recorded in the office of the recorder of mining records in the county in which the claim is situated. No person shall locate more than one claim in the same manner as above described. The claim so abandoned shall be opened to the public.

"He it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled,

That section twenty-three hundred and twenty-three of the Revised Statutes relating to tunnels be, and the same is hereby repealed.

"Sec. 3. That all acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are also repealed."

It is understood that the present 300 feet, should apply, because where veins dip at a great angle, the locator would lose it almost immediately after he located it, and unless he abandoned his original location at once and located adjoining it, another person would have the right to reap the profit of his discovery.

The full story is given below from yesterday's issue of the Gazette, that those who did not read it carefully may do so in the light of the comments which have been made on it:

"Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled,

That section twenty-three hundred and twenty-two of the Revised Statutes be, and the same is hereby made an additional rate of two cents a ton quarterly, which makes the total distribution \$55,000. This will bring the gross total paid by the company up to \$500,000, one of the best records of any Cripple Creek company. The mine is doing exceptionally well."

# THE NEWS OF THE WEEK IN COLORADO SPRINGS.

## F. M. ENGLISH KILLED IN WRECK AT CULVER SIDING

**DEAD:**

FRANCIS M. ENGLISH, Colorado Springs.

**INJURED:**

Mary O'Rourke, aged 13, 109 Portland avenue, Victor; left arm torn off; face cut; internally injured; may die.

Dr. Estelle Lewis, 124 West Carr avenue, Cripple Creek; eight ribs on right side broken; left wrist fractured; bruises and internal injuries; may die.

James W. Greene, 105 West Eaton street, Cripple Creek; broken leg; face bruised.

Frank Guyer, 311 South Eighth street, Cripple Creek; collarbone broken.

Mary Kintzell, Goldfield; hip cut and face bruised.

Mrs. Van der Weyden, 316 Irene street, Cripple Creek; face badly bruised.

William Van der Weyden, her son; leg sprained.

—Van der Weyden, baby daughter; face bruised.

Charles Carlson, Buffalo Springs, face cut badly.

D. H. Smith, Cripple Creek; all teeth knocked out; mouth and thumb cut.

Mrs. Simon O'Rourke; neck sprained.

O'Rourke, her son; face cut and bruised.

A. E. Parker, 223 Main avenue, Cripple Creek; leg sprained; head cut.

Parker, his son; head badly cut.

J. R. Weyman, 610 South Nevada avenue, Colorado Springs; head cut.

Henry Pickens, Woodland Park; back sprained.

Mrs. George Powell, Omaha, Neb.; leg broken.

C. Turnage, 411 Colorado avenue, Cripple Creek; badly shaken up and bruised.

L. E. Disque of Tompkins' Supply company, Cripple Creek; knee badly hurt; cannot walk.

R. W. Hadden, Gillett; hip and back hurt.

L. E. McGarry, Goldfield; had scalp wound.

F. Baker, Cripple Creek; lip cut and scalp wound.

C. B. Cotten, Cripple Creek; cuts and bruises.

H. B. Tucker, Denver; cuts, bruises and severely shocked.

J. H. Olds, Cripple Creek; cuts and bruises.

H. M. Parker, Victor; cuts and bruises.

Mrs. White, Cripple Creek; cuts and bruises.

Rose Redford, Cripple Creek; cuts and bruises.

H. Hellenberg, Victor; cuts and bruises.

G. A. Grant, Victor; cuts and bruises.

B. M. Chamberlain, Divide; cuts and bruises.

Rachel Martz, Goldfield; cuts and bruises.

Mrs. M. Kintzell, Goldfield; cuts and bruises.

H. Holstrom, Goldfield; cuts about the head.

Oscar Peterson, Cripple Creek; back sprained.

John P. Concannon, Goldfield; cuts.

J. Shiray, Cripple Creek; badly shaken up.

+

Culver Siding on the Colorado Midland, one mile above the famous resort station of Cascade, in Ute Pass, through the far-famed scenic grandeur of which the Midland has carried hundreds of thousands of people in the past, was at 10:10 yesterday morning, the scene of one of the most miraculous railway disasters that has ever occurred in Colorado.

It was terrible in that the cost of life of one man, Francis M. English, one of the best-known and best loved musicians in Colorado Springs, and in that it brought many more to long weeks of suffering, some to deformity for life and a score and ten to more or less serious injury. But it was marvelous in that there were not many more casualties than actually occurred.

In the shapeless heap that contained the wreckage of seven cars there were 371 passengers, excursionists en route from Cripple Creek to Colorado Springs, availing themselves of the low rates in force, which rates are to expire tonight. To anyone of the many people who went from this city to the scene of the disaster or were close at hand when it occurred, no explanation of the single death can be given. It was a miraculous escape for all who were not injured.

The scene of the wreck would be about the last place that anyone picking out a dangerous place on the line would select. Culver siding is a mile above Cascade, where the track is straight for a considerable distance, where the grade is comparatively easy and where there is nothing whatever to obstruct the view. These facts, however, doubtless are in a measure explanatory of the fact that the accident occurred. They probably made the train crew willing to risk a high rate of speed than would have been undertaken on a manifestly dangerous stretch of track, and they probably caused the operating department of the company to devote more attention to the condition of its track at other places than at this particular point.

The accident was unquestionably caused by too great a rate of speed on a poorly maintained track.

**Situation at the Wreck.**

The train consisted of seven cars, all of which were derailed. The engine, in charge of Engineer John B. Stephen of Colorado City, crossed the switch at the west end of the siding and had proceeded down the grade about a train length when a rail broke. The break was about a foot and a half from the end of the rail, and was in probably the east or lower end of the rail. The awful blows that fell upon the rail by the wheels may be imagined when it is known that the rail was picked up after the wreck in nine pieces, only one of which was long enough to require more than a few to lift.

The baggage car was driven off its trucks, and slid into the ditch beside the track. It rolled completely over, stopping right side up, thirty feet north of the track, resting in the sand without trucks. The second coach was turned completely over, end on end, so that when it stopped the rear end was forward and the car nearly on its side. It was in the rear end of this coach that Mr. English met his death. The third coach, a Santa Fe chair car, was driven clear through the bottom of the second, refusing the latter to mere splinters, and it was in this awful confusion that Mr. English was caught between two seat cushions and strangled, unconsciousness probably coming instantly and death very soon. The fourth and fifth cars were derailed, strained and twisted, but not telescoped, and few people in these cars were injured. The sixth and seventh coaches of the train left the rails, but were set on again in a short time. The roadbed was utterly demolished for a distance of fully 100 yards. The fact that the wreck occurred directly at a long

distance and that the cars tipped to the north, or away from the siding, obviated any delay to traffic and is facilitating the work of clearing away the debris.

**Relief Train Sent.**

Immediately after the wreck occurred Conductor Ben Beynon, who resides in Colorado City, sent word to the company's offices there. A relief train was made up and a hurried call for physicians and relief supplies was sent out. The company's surgeons here made up the relief party and proceeded up the pass.

The physicians and surgeons who went were: Dr. P. H. Perkins, Dr. E. Toohey, Dr. Reynolds, Dr. D. O. Hanford, Dr. D. L. Christopher and Dr. George, of Colorado Springs; Dr. Dodley, Dr. Winteritz, Dr. Rollo McCreary, and Dr. Weston, Colorado City; Dr. Rich, Dr. Beck and Dr. Steele, Manitou; Dr. H. P. Packard, Gillett, and Dr. Wills, Greeley, both of whom were on the train. Dr. Wills having got aboard at Green Mountain Falls, where he is spending a vacation.

As soon as the news of the wreck reached this city there was considerable excitement on the streets and many people awaited further tidings with fear, knowing that loved ones were on the train.

A big crowd gathered at the Santa Fe depot to meet the train bearing the injured to this city. It pulled in at 1:20, and along with the injured passengers was a corps of 15 physicians and surgeons who had gone up to render what aid they could. The injured were moved to carriages and were taken to St. Francis hospital, where Dr. Phiney H. Perkins, the Midland surgeon in this city, took charge of them and was assisted in the operations and in the dressing of the injuries by a number of the physicians and surgeons of this city, Colorado City and Manitou, and by Dr. Packard of Gillett.

**Care of the Injured.**

Mary O'Rourke, a little girl 13 years of age, was the first to receive surgical attention, her condition being considered more serious than the others. She was riding with her mother in the second car, and when it turned over was thrown under one of the wheels. The flange of the wheel passed over her arm, near the shoulder and cut the arm completely off. The little girl was brought down with the other injured passengers, but the arm did not come down until later, it being seen along with the corpse of Mr. English.

The stub of the arm had been temporarily dressed by Dr. Packard at the scene of the wreck, and at the hospital the surgeons redressed it and performed the amputation done by the car wheel. Several cuts on her face also were dressed, and her physical comfort was cared for as far as possible. It is believed that she was injured internally, and the physicians did what they could to overcome the effects of these injuries.

Miss Estelle Lewis, who is a well known Cripple Creek dentist, was probably the next most seriously wounded. The eighth rib of her left side was broken and her right wrist was fractured. She also suffered internal injuries, the extent of which cannot be determined yet.

The internal injuries of these two patients may cause death, but the physicians feel hopeful of saving both lives.

The hospital presented an animated scene for several hours during the afternoon, as the doctors worked earnestly and without thought of fatigue to save life and stop pain. The fourth and fifth cars were derailed, strained and twisted, but not telescoped, and few people in these cars were injured. The sixth and seventh coaches of the train left the rails, but were set on again in a short time. The roadbed was utterly demolished for a distance of fully 100 yards. The fact that the wreck occurred directly at a long

distance and that the cars tipped to the north, or away from the siding, obviated any delay to traffic and is facilitating the work of clearing away the debris.

**Dr. Packard's Good Work.**

All those on the train speak in loud praise of the work of Dr. Harry P. Packard of Gillett, who was on the train and was at work among the injured as soon as the train came out or were pulled out of the wreck.

It was not until after church was over that Mr. Taft received word that

Dr. Packard was in one of the back cars. He was on his way down here to attend a case in this city and had his full surgical and medical outfit with him. As soon as the car in which he was sitting stopped, he realized that something had gone wrong and he quickly got out of the car, taking his satchel with him. Seeing the wreck he ran up and met Mr. McGarry, who was the first of the injured to get free. He stopped the flow of blood from a nasty scalp wound in his head and just then the little O'Rourke girl was taken out.

Dr. Packard's presence and prompt action are responsible for saving Mary O'Rourke's life, as the blood was pouring from the ragged wound in her arm and she was fast bleeding to death. He caught up and tied the severed arteries and stopped the hemorrhage in the nick of time.

The doctor sprang from one injured person to another and was a veritable messenger of mercy to those who were suffering. One of the train crew discovered another physician's satchel in the baggage car, it being consigned to a physician in Denver. He took the satchel to Dr. Packard, and as the key was attached the doctor opened it and replenished his stock of bandages.

Dr. Wills of Greeley got on the train at Green Mountain Falls, but did not have his case with him. He did what he could to assist the young physician, and the two doctors had all the injured cared for as far as possible under the circumstances before the special bearing the other physicians arrived on the scene.

J. Shiray of Cripple Creek was a passenger on the train. He was in the smoking car, which was the first car of the train. He describes his experience as follows:

"I was sitting in the smoker not thinking of any accident or anything of that kind, when suddenly the car made a jerk and then we were going over. The car turned over three times and we were all thrown about, and I expected to be killed every minute. The car stopped about 40 feet from the track and then I found that I was not badly hurt. I feel the effects of being bumped about."

L. E. McGarry of Goldfield was also in the smoker. He tells the following story:

"I had just bought a copy of the Gazette and had started to read it. When the first jar came I noticed it slightly, but was too much engrossed in my reading to realize it. As soon as the next jar came I knew there was something wrong and I jumped out into the aisle and caught hold of a seat. Then we started to go over, and we were all piled up. When the car stopped rolling there were two or three on top of me and I was on top of some others. I crawled out of a window and found that I was bleeding badly. Just then the doctor came along and fixed me up. I considered myself lucky, as practically I was thrown out of a window into the arms of a doctor."

H. D. Thompson and L. G. Campbell, both of Cripple Creek, were in the second car, in which most of the injured were seated, but escaped uninjured. They describe the accident about as the others did, but tell an interesting story of the after-scene.

"As soon as we got out," said Mr. Thompson, "we set to work to help those that had been caught. We had to pull Mrs. Van der Weyden out from under the trucks, and we had to cut the little O'Rourke girl out from under the car. That man Greene showed the greatest nerve I ever saw. He was pulled out with a broken leg, and he had scarcely seated him on the ground when he pulled out a sack of tobacco and a cigarette paper and started to roll a cigarette, calling out: 'All right, boys! I've got me this far; when I'm taken off the train here and was being put into a carriage, he called out: 'You've got me this far; I'll get in myself.' and he jumped in, despite his broken leg."

The Second Special.

About 2 o'clock the second special came down from the scene of the wreck and in the baggage car of this train was the dead body of Francis M. English, the only man killed. Officials of the Midland road had notified friends of the late Mr. English that fact that he had been killed and Rev. Arthur N. Taft, rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal church, went to the depot to identify the body, at the request of the Midland men.

Coroner David F. Law had been notified and was at the depot with a casket and as soon as the train drew into the station he and his assistants transferred the body to the casket and handed it to Farley's undertaking parsons. A crowd of the morbidly curious attempted to get a glimpse of the body but the car door was closed while the body was being placed in the casket and the cover was on when the casket was borne to the undertaker wagon.

At the morgue a few friends were permitted to see the remains, and they will never forget the sight. All present are about the funeral and head and the countenance was crushed almost beyond recognition. The jaw was broken and a big gash was in the back of the skull.

Mr. English leaves a widow to whom his many friends extend their heartfelt sympathy. Mrs. English returned to Woodland Park last night. She has many friends both here and there.

The funeral has been arranged for 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. It will be held from St. Stephen's church. St. Stephen's choir is asked to meet at 9:30 in the vestry of the church to rehearse for the funeral of their late director.

**INQUEST OVER BODY OF WRECK VICTIM BEGUN**

Coroner David F. Law yesterday impaneled a jury to inquire into the death of the late Francis M. English and to determine where, if anywhere, blame should attach for that

## One Man Killed in D. & R. G. Wreck

Twelve freight cars of a Denver and Rio Grande train went into the ditch at Glade, between Larkspur and Castle Rock, yesterday afternoon, and one unknown tramp, riding on one of the cars, was killed.

The cause of the wreck was a broken wheel on one of the box cars, and 12 loaded cars were derailed. The tramp was riding on a car loaded with pig iron, and was killed almost instantly.

A wrecking train was sent up from Pueblo, and another from Denver,

as far as possible, traffic was delayed for about three hours. The fact

that the cars were loaded made the wreckage difficult to clear away,

but the damage to the rolling stock was not great.

got excused from court long enough to impanel a jury.

Dr. Harry P. Packard of Gillett, who was in the city yesterday, and as he was one of the witnesses, Mr. Law intended to subpoena him. Dr. Packard was well known and well liked.

Mr. English was born in England 34 years ago. He had been a musician in his early youth. As a youth he studied music in Princeton, N. J., and earned the title of bachelor of music. Later he attended St. John's college, Oxford, from which he took the degree of A. B. with honors.

After graduating from Oxford he went to Honolulu where he lived several years and for a time was private secretary to Queen Liliuokalani. It was in Honolulu that Mr. English met his wife and married her. He has resided in several parts of this country, his home being in San Francisco for some time. From there he moved to Denver from whence he directed some mining properties in which he was interested. These turned out unfortunately and two years ago Mr. English moved to Colorado Springs where he took up his profession as a car engineer for the Fleischmann Organ Company.

He was a member of the University club of Denver and many there will be glad to hear of his passing.

Mr. English possessed other talents that made him popular as an entertainer but he was unexcelled, having a rare knack of story telling. He was a classical scholar of more than ordinary rank and was a pupil and disciple of Ruskin.

He was a writer, too, and contributed several articles to "Facts" on the subject of his hobby. His papers were always of a high literary quality.

Among those who will mourn him are the cricketers of Colorado. In

the days of his prosperity this game had no better supporter in the state.

His money and his time were always at the disposal of the Denver Cricket club, of which he was president.

In Chicago, Omaha, Minneapolis and Winnipeg, cricketers will hear of his death with sorrow.

He was a member of the University club of Denver and many there will be glad to hear of his passing.

He was a writer, too, and contributed as frequently as possible to the

newspapers of the city.

He was a member of the University club of Denver and many there will be glad to hear of his passing.

He was a writer, too, and contributed as frequently as possible to the



## ALL THE NEWS

flowers and cooler today, fair and tomorrow. Silver, 52¢; lead, 4½¢; copper, \$1.37½¢. New York stocks dull and closed easy yesterday at 7 per cent. Maize grain was quiet; July wheat up higher; July corn 1½¢ up; September corn ½¢ lower; September oats ½¢.

### LOCAL

Progress was made in the Miller yesterday because of controversy over the introduction of expert testimony. It was filed \$100 and costs under the law prohibiting docking the tail of horses; the humane society intends to prosecute all violators of this law.

Miner Law has abandoned the inquest in the case of F. M. English, who was killed in the railroad wreck last Sunday in inability to get the necessary witnesses.

They are cogitating the perpetration of their street fair. Roman carnival at Colorado.

Building Inspector Coray has ordered suspension of work on his new house tower because he thinks it is properly supported for its weight.

Street cars will leave the corner of Pike's Peak avenue and Tejon street tomorrow at 2 o'clock to coincide with the Sunrise Special to the annual gathering of the Colorado association was brought to a close at the Antlers last night.

Gen. G. Lunt of this city was elected president of the association.

### STATE

Cripple Creek case of Funk vs. went, involving a seat in the city court, was taken to the supreme court yesterday.

A fusion calf was born in Salida, with heads and one body; it has two legs but only one lower jaw, so its fore legs are not yet known.

Annual fair of the State Horticultural Society is trying to interest the people of state in a centennial anniversary of Senator Pike's expedition across the mountains being married for 30 years, Mrs. McMurtry has begun suit for divorce upon the grounds of cruelty.

### GENERAL

Henry Bold Restarick has been consecrated bishop of Honolulu, the ceremony taking place in San Diego, California.

New code of civil and criminal laws now effective in Puerto Rico yesterday. An automobile mail service between San Juan and Ponce has begun.

In the woolen and cotton yarn districts of Philadelphia caused a loss of \$100,000.

Leather National bank has application to change its name to National Bank of the United States in New York.

John Harrison, president of the First National bank of Cincinnati, is dead.

President Palma of Cuba has a project to encourage the horse and cattle industry in Cuba.

Made in the township of Caledonia, resulted in the death of one and injury of several others, the loss of 40 houses and barns and much damage.

Three hundred miners employed by Tennessee Coal and Iron company at Tracy City and White Hat mines, struck for higher wages. They want Alabama scale.

United Mine Workers of Kentucky did not sanction the calling of a sympathetic strike. Reliable information was received yesterday that no strike would be taken in the matter, with the result that the men decided that they regard their contracts with the operators. Word has been sent to the Illinois miners who have taken the same steps.

Park and Campbell of Youngstown, Ohio, have received a cablegram from their representatives in Havana announcing that franchises have been granted authorizing them to construct electric street railway lines throughout the city of Havana. The companies are said to be worth fully \$25,000 and include all the franchises in city of Havana.

### WASHINGTON

Speaker Henderson will make an extensive campaign trip in various parts of the country. His purpose being to visit many doubtful congressional districts.

News from Rome, received at the department in the shape of dailygrams from Governor Taft, is generally encouraging. It is said that supplies can be given out for public distribution.

It is evident that the situation is proceeding with the greatest activity, particularly in the shape of verbal exchanges, though for the sake of the records these are generously supplemented written notes.

President Roosevelt has determined on appointment of Major Micah Jenkins, army comrade and friend, as collector of internal revenue, district of South Dakota, vice George E. Koester, who died of confirmation.

### FOREIGN

Attempt was made yesterday to burn a magazine in Bresto; two men were killed but were driven away.

Spanish minister of foreign affairs, Duke of Almodovar, has been authorized to sign a treaty of commerce with United States which will then be sent to Washington for the approval of the Senate.

Campon, French ambassador at Washington, may be transferred to the embassy as result of a contemplated shift in the French diplomatic service.

### MINING

Was chiefly responsible for activation and weakness in the mining stock market yesterday.

It has been granted to J. B. Wright, Cripple Creek on the Janet W. claim.

Republic G. M. Co.

Work on company account in the Ben has been suspended on account of lack of funds; the prospects are so encouraging that little difficulty is experienced in raising the necessary funds.

Management has had 120 assays from samples taken, entirely agreeable in bottom level; assays from spots show values of \$4 and \$10 in per ton, while other results are from \$40 to \$70 per ton.

No organization ever started in Colorado Springs under such favorable auspices.

**THE REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.**

The meeting was called to order by J. A. Hayes, temporary president of the club, and the report of the special committee on permanent organization was submitted. It read as follows:

"Mr. J. A. Hayes, Temporary President of the Business Men's Progressive Club, Colorado Springs, Colo.:

"Dear Sirs—Your committee appointed to suggest a plan of permanent organization for this club begs leave to report as follows:

"We recommend that a board of trustees of 20 members be selected, and that the following gentlemen shall constitute such a board of trustees for one year until their successors are elected, namely:

J. A. Hayes,

C. C. Hemming,

J. W. Wright,

Dr. S. E. Solly,

E. W. Giddings, Jr.

J. A. Connell,

John R. McKinnie,

D. V. Donaldson,

George R. Buckman,

John I. Franklin,

Fred S. Tucker,

"We beg leave to further recommend that the following gentlemen shall be elected and qualified, namely:

President, C. C. Hemming.

First vice president, Dr. B. P. Anderson.

Second vice president, E. W. Giddings, Jr.

Third vice president, Henry Le B. Wills.

Secretary, Henry Russell Wray.

Treasurer, J. H. McKinley.

## PHILIPPINE ACT TO BE PUT IN FORCE

First Step Will Be Transfer of Authority From the Military to the Civil Officials.

By Associated Press.

Washington, July 2.—Chairman Cooper of the house committee on insular affairs says steps will be taken at once to put the Philippine government act in operation.

"The first step," said he today, "will be the complete transfer of authority from the military to the civil officials except in the Moro country, where there is some lingering disorder. The transfer will be accomplished by a proclamation from the president which it is understood will be issued on the Fourth of July."

"Besides turning over the authority to the civil officials, the change will permit a considerable reduction of the military force in the islands, although orders already given contemplate a reduction to 18,000 men. In 1900 we had 70,000 men in the Philippines, so that we see we will have reduced the force by 52,000 officers and men, and the transfer of authority under the act doubtless will lead to a further reduction before long."

"The next step will be to take the census as provided by the act."

"Governor Taft told me this work would begin as soon as he reached Manila. His plan is to have the work done as far as possible by Filipinos and the commission will get up their own census system instead of having it done by the census office at Washington,

although they are empowered to get census exports from here by making application to the president. The purpose, however, is to make the work thoroughly a local one, so that it will serve the Filipinos as an object lesson. The census will take about a year."

"As to the general effect of the act we have just enacted," added Mr. Cooper, "I share the view of Governor Taft that if this bill became a law we would hear no more of the Philippines than we do of Puerto Rico, and that the Philippines' problem would gradually disappear."

Mr. Cooper has received the following telegram from President Schurman of Cornell who was head of the first Philippine commission:

"Cordial congratulations in your splendid victory in securing a legislative policy for the Philippines. Our committee recommended it. Your bill shows conservative statesmanship of the highest order."

Consul Dickey has been completely vindicated

By Associated Press.

Washington, July 2.—United States Consul William E. Dickey has been completely vindicated of the charges brought against him by Richard L. Neill, secretary of legation at Lima, and as a result of which he was removed from his post at Callao. Consul Dickey came to this country a few months ago on a leave of absence. When he arrived here he found he had been removed from his post as a result of Mr. Neill's charges that Charles Herdman, formerly secretary of legation at Vienna, had been nominated as his successor. The charges made by Mr. Neill included padding of expense accounts.

Senator Frye, of whom Consul Dickey is a constituent, interested himself in the case and Dr. Hill, then acting secretary of state, instituted a quiet investigation assisted by Chief Clerk Michael, which resulted in entire exoneration of Mr. Dickey. As a result of his vindication, Mr. Dickey is to be reinstated in the consular service and it is believed that an arrangement can be made with his successor at Callao, allowing Mr. Dickey to regain his old position, Mr. Herdman being provided for otherwise.

John Redmond, the Nationalist leader in the house, characterized Mr. Wyndham's statement as paltry and flippant.

He declared that whatever money was paid in rentals on the De Frayne estate was earned by the male population working in England during the harvest season, and he contended that the government was directly responsible for the happenings on the De Frayne property.

The people there were the poorest of the poor. He belittled one word from Mr. Wyndham, the chief secretary for Ireland, would settle the whole trouble and he thought the reduction of the rents collected on the estate by 33 per cent would not be excessive for those bog lands, which were now renting for more money than was obtained for decent arable lands in Ulster county.

Mr. Wyndham replied with some asperity that he was surprised to find Mr. Russell siding against law and order. The rents from the De Frayne estate, he said, had been reduced 37 per cent in the past 20 years and he knew that some of the organizers were making money out of the agitation. His advice to the tenants was to pay up. This statement was greeted with

applause.

To DISCIPLINE BRITISH CADETS.

By Associated Press.

London, July 2.—A long and heated debate on the Irish land question was precipitated in the house of commons today. Thomas W. Russell, Liberal, moved the adjournment of the house to discuss the pending evictions from the estate of Lord De Frayne in Roscommon county, in connection with which that nobleman recently had writs issued against several members of the Irish parliamentary party, whom he charged with conspiracy.

Mr. Russell declared that unless the Government interceded to prevent these evictions, "an era of turmoil would be inaugurated in the west of Ireland, where there was trouble enough already." He said that he had visited the De Frayne estate three times, and that was thoroughly convinced of the injustice under which the landlords were suffered.

The people there were the poorest of the poor. He belittled one word from Mr. Wyndham, the chief secretary for Ireland, would settle the whole trouble and he thought the reduction of the rents collected on the estate by 33 per cent would not be excessive for those bog lands, which were now renting for more money than was obtained for decent arable lands in Ulster county.

Mr. Wyndham replied with some asperity that he was surprised to find Mr. Russell siding against law and order.

The rents from the De Frayne estate, he said, had been reduced 37 per cent in the past 20 years and he knew that some of the organizers were making money out of the agitation. His advice to the tenants was to pay up. This statement was greeted with

applause.

**ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.**

By Associated Press.

Pittsburg, July 2.—The American Association for the Advancement of Science, tonight selected Washington, D. C., for the next meeting place, the time being December 28, 1902, until January 3, 1903. The following officers were elected:

President, Ira Remsen; president, Johns Hopkins university; secretary, General Henry Ward; president, University of Nebraska; president of council, C. B. Stiles; Washington, D. C.; permanent secretary, Dr. O. L. Howard; Washington, treasurer; Dr. R. S. Woodward, Columbia university.

## HENDERSON TO MAKE A CAMPAIGNING TRIP

By Associated Press.

Washington, July 2.—Speaker Henderson left here today for New York, where he will meet his daughter on her arrival from Europe. Later he will go to his home and take a rest preliminary to an extensive campaigning trip in various parts of the country, his purpose being to visit as many doubtful congressional districts as possible.

\*\*\*\*\*

FAILED TO CONFIRM BAILEY'S NOMINATION

By Associated Press.

Washington, July 2.—The nomination of Dewey C. Bailey for reappointment as marshal for Colorado again failed on confirmation by the senate. Objection to the confirmation was made by Senator Patterson. It is not known whether or not a recess appointment will be made.

\*\*\*\*\*

**CONSUL DICKEY HAS BEEN COMPLETELY VINDICATED**

By Associated Press.

Washington, July 2.—United States Consul William E. Dickey has been completely vindicated of the charges brought against him by Richard L. Neill, secretary of legation at Lima, and as a result of which he was removed from his post at Callao. Consul Dickey came to this country a few months ago on a leave of absence. When he arrived here he found he had been removed from his post as a result of Mr. Neill's charges that Charles Herdman, formerly secretary of legation at Vienna, had been nominated as his successor. The charges made by Mr. Neill included padding of expense accounts.

Senator Frye, of whom Consul Dickey is a constituent, interested himself in the case and Dr. Hill, then acting secretary of state, instituted a quiet investigation assisted by Chief Clerk Michael, which resulted in entire exoneration of Mr. Dickey. As a result of his vindication, Mr. Dickey is to be reinstated in the consular service and it is believed that an arrangement can be made with his successor at Callao, allowing Mr. Dickey to regain his old position, Mr. Herdman being provided for otherwise.

General Manager Dickinson and Superintendent McKeon are still in the west. President Burt is giving his personal attention to matters at this end of the line. It is stated at railroad headquarters that the company has no reason to feel apprehensive over the results thus far and officials persist in saying no new plans have been adopted for filling the strikers' places.

President Kennedy of the Boiler-makers union said the report of the

strike shot at Cheyenne was misleading.

Omaha, July 2.—The strike of the machinists and boilermakers on the Union Pacific railroad seems to have settled down to stubborn, quiet fight for supremacy. The strikers felt more encouraged today from the walkout of their fellow-craftsmen on the North-Western and Montana Central railroads, which they say will greatly assist them, because of the extra demand it will create for skilled workmen. There are several places along the road where the strikers have met the insurgents.

At Evanston, Wyo., where few

strikes are reported, the

company has taken the precaution of doubling the guards at the shop yards and not guns.

The company has taken the precaution of doubling the guards at the shop yards in this city, and the strikers have placed pickets to watch the movements of the company and prevent, if possible, new men going to work. The western superintendent of a detective agency arrived in this city today, but it is denied that he is employed by the railroad company.

\*\*\*\*\*

**SECOND ATTEMPT TO DESTROY A MAGAZINE**

By Associated Press.

Brest, July 2.—Two men attempted to enter the magazine lying just inside the fort yesterday evening and wounded the sentinel with a revolver. The latter fired upon them with his rifle, raising an alarm and his assailants escaped. A similar attempt was made Saturday evening, and it is believed anarchists intended to blow up the magazine, which contained powder sufficient for 5,000,000 cartridges.

\*\*\*\*\*

# LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

## PHILIPPINE BILL PASSED BY HOUSE

Washington, June 26.—At 8 o'clock tonight, at the end of a nine-hour session, and of a debate lasting night and day for a week, the house passed the Philippine civil government bill practically as it came from the committee. It was a party vote—141 to 97, with the exception of Mr. McCall of Massachusetts, who voted with the Democrats. The minority substitute for the establishment of a temporary government in the islands their permanent independence as soon as a stable government could be established was defeated by 95 to 138.

The debate during the day was at times of a lively character. The Democrats here and there offered amendments, but all were voted down, including one offered by Mr. Patterson of Tennessee, to prohibit slavery or involuntary servitude in the islands. The greatest interest attached to an amendment offered by Mr. McCall, Republican, of Massachusetts, to the end that the bill declare the policy of the United States to be to develop the capacity of the Philippines for self-government and pledged the faith of the United States to grant them self-government. He supported the amendment in a eloquent speech and the Democrats chartered their political adversaries to declare their future policy. Mr. Crooker of Ohio, and Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin, said it would be unwise to mortgag the future by making such a duration now and the latter quoted Governor Taft as saying that such a promise now would tend to prevent the pacification of the islands. The amendment was lost, 89 to 128. It was a strict party vote, except for Mr. McCall and Mr. Littlefield of Maine, who voted with the Democrats for the amendment.

Before the consideration of the Philippine bill was resumed today, the house, by a vote of 252 to 8, adopted the conference report on the Isthmian canal bill, thus accepting in toto the senate bill. The bill now goes to the president.

The substitute for the senate Philippine civil government bill differs from the bill as it passed the senate in many minor particulars, but principally in the following:

- The house substitute provides for a complete system of civil government, legislature to consist of two houses, one of which shall be a popular assembly, to be by the Filipinos.
- The senate bill contained no such provision.
- The legislature is to be chosen after the "existing insurrection in the Philippines shall have ceased and complete peace shall have been established therein, and the fact certified to the president by the Philippine commission."
- The house substitute also amends the "bill of rights" enumerated in the senate measure and adds to the number of issues which can be appealed to the scots. The house measure also defines with greater detail than the senate the rights of citizenship of those residing in the islands, and provides that no residents shall receive the same protection from the United States in respect to their relation with foreign government as is accorded to citizens of the United States.
- One of the most important differences between the senate and house bills is that relating to coinage. The senate provided a silver standard somewhat in extension and perfection of that now in existence. The house measure provides a gold standard system, with the gold dollar of the United States as the standard unit of value for the islands. The main coin is to be the peso, made in silver, and is to be divided into subsidiary pieces of money bearing devices emblematic of American sovereignty. Provision is also made for a system of paper currency, banks and for a complete financial system, the details being different from those in the senate measure, although following the same general lines, in dealing with the grant of franchises, the house bill places many more restrictions on such grants than the senate bill. In this respect the restrictions provided by the house follow the lines of those provided for Puerto Rico. Both bills provide for acquiring the free lands and for the issue of bonds sufficient to pay for the lands, the senate provision making the interest rate 4% per cent, the house 5 per cent. Both measures contain extended provisions relative to timber lands, harbor and internal improvements and for two delegates commissioners chosen by the Filipino people to represent them in Washington and have the privileges of the floor of the house.

## WHAT CONGRESS HAS ACCOMPLISHED.

By Associated Press.

Washington, June 29.—The work of congress is now practically closed, so that it is possible to sum up the record of what has been accomplished during the past seven months, which constitute the first session of the fifty-seventh congress. The session has been marked by exceptional business activity, with many questions of far-reaching interest attending. With the exception of the Cuban reciprocity bill, most of the larger subjects of general legislation have been enacted as laws or will become such before the session closes. Notable among these larger measures is the Isthmian canal bill, which consummates the efforts of a half century to link together the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific. Aside from its national and international importance this bill probably involves a larger sum of money than that covering any other single understanding by the government outside of war expenditures.

The Philippine civil government bill is another measure of far-reaching importance, extending to our remote possession a national government, together with coinage, currency, banking, corporation, timber and homestead laws. Among the other important general laws enacted are those repealing the war revenue taxes; extending and making more effective the Chinese exclusion laws; establishing a tariff for goods to and from the Philippines; extending the charter of national banks for twenty years; establishing a permanent census office; restricting the sale of oleomargarine; placing a high tax on imitation butter; providing a consular and diplomatic service for Cuba; establishing an extensive system by which the government will aid in the irrigation of the arid sections of the west.

The repeal of the war revenue taxes reduced taxation \$73,350,000, and is said to be the largest single reduction of taxation ever made in this country. By this step the last of the taxes imposed at the beginning of our war with Spain are wiped out. The Philippine tariff act imposes 75 per cent. of the Dingley tariff rates on articles coming from the Philippines to the United States, and also imposes on articles entering the Philippines from the United States the rates of duties established by the Philippine commission. The oleomargarine act results from several years' agitation. It places a tax of 10 cents a pound on substances colored to imitate butter.

The irrigation act is of special importance to the development of the west. It creates an irrigation fund in the treasury department, into which is to be paid the proceeds of the sales of public lands in the arid states. This fund in turn is to be used in storing water and establishing irrigation systems, the irrigation sections to be open to homesteaders, who are to be charged a proportionate share of the cost of the improvement.

The Chinese exclusion law continues exclusion "until otherwise provided by law," and also applies the exclusion to the island territory under the jurisdiction of the United States."

Aside from these important laws there are a number of other measures of general importance which have passed one or both houses, but have not progressed to the final stage. These include the anti-anarchy legislation, which grew out of the assassination of President McKinley. Bills restricting anarchy and throwing safeguards about the president have passed both houses, but it has been impossible to reach an agreement in conference, so that the subject goes over until next December.

A bill giving statehood to Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma, known as the omnibus statehood bill, passed the house and the senate has determined to take up the matter early in the next session.

The ship subsidy bill secured early attention in the senate, but the end of the session has come without the measure being reported to the house. As it passed the senate, the bill grants subsidies to steam and sailing vessels of American build. In the house it has been deemed desirable to let the subject go over until the short session, when it is expected that a bill to suspend the rules in order at any time. The house then got down to business.

The conference report on the Philippine civil government bill, which is considered the last obstacle in the way of adjournment, was adopted by a strict party vote, with the single exception of Mr. McCall of Massachusetts, who voted with the Democrats.

A partial report on the general deficiency appropriation bill was adopted, and after a prolonged fight the house, by a vote of 118 to 101, adopted the senate amendment to appropriate \$500,000 for the Buffalo exposition, and then sent the bill back to conference. The senate amendments to appropriate \$180,000 for the Charleston exposition and \$1,000,000 to pay the Hawaiian fire bubonic plague awards were defeated. A number of bills were passed under suspension of the rules.

Subsequently, at the night session, the house reversed itself and assented to the senate amendment making an appropriation for the Charleston exposition.

At the evening session the Dick militia bill, which is to be used as stop-gap for the remainder of the session, while the house is waiting for conference reports, was taken up. The adjournment resolution is to be withheld until the conference report on the Philippine bill is adopted by the senate.

The bill for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people passed the house practically by a unanimous vote, but in the senate has received little attention and is not likely to pass.

The house passed a bill relating to the immigration laws, codifying and amending these laws relating to important changes. It has been reported to the senate, but there is not much prospect of its passage at this session. The bill defining the meaning of conspiracy in injunction cases passed the house of representatives, but has not much impression in the senate. On the other hand, the senate passed an important measure creating a department of commerce, to be presided over by a cabinet officer, but it has made no progress in the house.

Another bill of interest to the commercial world is the pure food measure, which was drafted by the pure food congress, and after extended hearings from the house committee on commerce.

The Fowler bill probably was the most important financial measure which has been brought before congress. After much discussion and several conferences, it has gone over for consideration until next December. Another financial measure, known as the Hill bill, providing for the coining of subsidiary silver and for the retirement of the present standard silver dollar, has passed the house, but has not been acted on in the senate.

Among the other important measures of general legislation not heretofore named which have finally been enacted as laws are the following:

To prevent the sale of firearms, opium and intoxicating liquors to the natives of certain of the Pacific islands; to promote the efficiency of the revenue cutter service and to provide for the retirement of its officers; to refund the duties paid in Puerto Rico appropriating \$200,000 for the relief of the volcano sufferers at Marquette; authorizing the erection of buildings on United States military reservations; regulating the introduction of English game birds for the purpose of propagation; providing for the protection of game in Alaska; such as caribou, moose, etc.; refunding the amount of legacy tax paid by charitable, benevolent and eleemosynary institutions.

The amount of appropriations for the session will run unusually high, owing in part to the amount required to build the Isthmian canal. When Mr. Cannon submitted a general estimate of appropriations a few weeks ago, he made the total up to that time \$691,445,000; since then the canal bill has passed, carrying a present appropriation of \$40,000,000 for the franchise, and enough more for the rights of Columbia and for beginning the work to carry the total up to \$50,000,000.

The entire cost of the undertaking is approximately \$184,000,000. Mr. Cannon's estimate also omitted contracts for future expenditure included in the omnibus bill of public buildings bill, the omnibus claims and various other bills aggregating a large amount. This will carry the total for the session, figuring in these future amounts, almost if not quite, up to the billion dollar mark. The appropriation bills have contained little general legislation being confined chiefly to the regular needs of the various branches of the government. The naval bill provided for an addition of two armored cruisers, two battleships and two gunboats to the navy, and a provision is still in controversy as to whether one of each class of these ships shall be built in government yards.

There have been several investigations during the session which have attracted much attention. An investigation of conditions in the Philippines, conducted by the Philippine committee of the senate, has led to the examination of many witnesses high in the conduct of civil and military affairs in the islands. Another senate inquiry has related to the condition of affairs in Cuba, especially as to sugar. In the house sensational charges made in connection with the purchase of the Danish West Indian islands led to an investigation, which disclosed the groundless nature of the charges.

Mr. Jones of Virginia, the ranking minority member of the insular committee, declared that this statement did not cover one-tenth of the changes made. Yet, he said, the house was expected in an hour to vote on the report. There was, he insisted, no need for any urgent haste. He expressed the opinion that the substitute as agreed to by the conferees was an improvement over both bills.

Mr. Jones criticised the public land provisions, saying the Philippine commission would have the power to sell or dispose of the public lands before rules and regulations were promulgated. He also criticised the legisla-

tion, he said, would make the election of a legislature mandatory as soon as each class of these ships shall be built in government yards.

The language of the legislature pro-

vision, he said, would make the election of a legislature mandatory as soon as the conditions were fulfilled.

Mr. Jones of Virginia, the ranking

minority member of the insular com-

mittee, declared that this statement

did not cover one-tenth of the changes

made. Yet, he said, the house was ex-

pected in an hour to vote on the re-

port. There was, he insisted, no need

for any urgent haste. He expressed

the opinion that the substitute as

agreed to by the conferees was an

improvement over both bills.

Mr. Jones criticised the public land

provisions, saying the Philippine

commission would have the power to

sell or dispose of the public lands before

rules and regulations were promul-

gated. He also criticised the legisla-

tion, he said, would make the election

of a legislature mandatory as soon as

each class of these ships shall be built

in government yards.

There have been several investi-

gations during the session which have

attracted much attention. An investi-

gation of conditions in the Philippines,

conducted by the Philippine com-

mittee, has led to the examination of

many witnesses high in the conduct

of civil and military affairs in the

islands. Another senate inquiry has

related to the condition of affairs in

Cuba, especially as to sugar. In the

house sensational charges made in

connection with the purchase of the

Danish West Indian islands led to an

investigation, which disclosed the

groundless nature of the charges.

Mr. Jones criticised the public land

provisions, saying the Philippine

commission would have the power to

sell or dispose of the public lands before

rules and regulations were promul-

gated. He also criticised the legisla-

tion, he said, would make the election

of a legislature mandatory as soon as

each class of these ships shall be built

in government yards.

There have been several investi-

gations during the session which have

attracted much attention. An investi-

gation of conditions in the Philippines,

conducted by the Philippine com-

mittee, has led to the examination of

many witnesses high in the conduct

of civil and military affairs in the

islands. Another senate inquiry has

related to the condition of affairs in

Cuba, especially as to sugar. In the

house sensational charges made in

connection with the purchase of the

Danish West Indian islands led to an

investigation, which disclosed the

groundless nature of the charges.

Mr. Jones criticised the public land

provisions, saying the Philippine

commission would have the power to

sell or dispose of the public lands before

rules and regulations were promul-

gated. He also criticised the legisla-

tion, he said, would make the election

of a legislature mandatory as soon as

each class of these ships shall be built

in government yards.

There have been several investi-

gations during the session which have

attracted much attention. An investi-

gation of conditions in the Philippines,

conducted by the Philippine com-

mittee, has led to the examination of

many witnesses high in the conduct

of civil and military affairs in the

islands. Another senate inquiry has

related to the condition of affairs in

Cuba, especially as to sugar. In the

house sensational charges made in

connection with the purchase of the

Danish West Indian islands led to an

investigation, which disclosed the

groundless nature of the charges.

Reliable

# THE GAZETTE'S SPECIAL STATE NEWS SERVICE

Complete

## DENVER

Denver, June 28.—Judge Byrne this morning discharged Dr. Stephen Hostos. She had been charged with causing the death of Martin O'Connor, a criminal operator, but it was fully established that the charge was unfounded.

William Thavers Jerome, district attorney of New York, who is to address the State Bar association at Colorado Springs next week, arrived in Denver and at the Union depot by Platt Rogers, president of the Bar association.

A terrific hail storm swept over the surrounding country today at noon, doing an immense amount of damage to growing crops. The storm came from the southwest and moved rapidly to the northeast. Reports from the state, especially from the northern part, indicate that the storm has been general. Greeley reports that the damage is in and around that city will amount to over \$100,000. The towns of Fort Collins, Eaton, Deer Trail, Loveland, Platteville and Sterling all report extremely damaging storms. It is estimated that the entire damage done throughout the state will exceed \$200,000.

The building at 1617-25 California street, which was formerly owned by Phillips Feldhausen, has been sold by George M. Schmidt for \$55,000.

The First National bank of this city has decided to increase its capital stock from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. Its surplus will also be increased from \$50,000 to \$1,000,000. The change will be made July 1.

News from over the state says that the forest fires which have been so prevalent are being extinguished by the general rains.

The Colorado veterans of the Philippines have adopted the following resolutions, condemning Brigadier-General John Chase of the Colorado National Guard:

"Whereas, Brigadier-General John C. Chase of the Colorado National Guard has in a conversation with other officers of his regiment, designated the First Colorado volunteers as a 'howling mob,' and,

"Whereas, the aforesaid General Chase has at various times and places shown his ill will and bitterness toward the First Colorado volunteers as an organization and toward personal members thereof; be it

"Resolved, by the undersigned committee on behalf of ex-members of the First Colorado Volunteers, that we denounce the remarks of General Chase as cowardly, ungentlemanly, entirely unbecoming and below him as a man and a commanding officer of a military body. And be it further,

"Resolved, that we consider him as entirely unfit for the position he holds, and no organization can prosper with such an excuse for a man or officer at its head." (Signed.)

W. S. Watson,  
James E. Ladd,  
F. G. Morrison,  
Committee.

The resolution is the outcome of an unguarded remark said to have been made by General Chase against the army of the Philippines.

Denver, June 29.—The heavy rain and hail storm which passed over Denver yesterday did not damage that was at first supposed. Growing crops and orchards were practically ruined, while gardens were damaged beyond estimation. The rain caused Cherry creek and the Platte to overflow and an immense amount of damage resulted to the persons in the bottoms. It is estimated that the damage in and around the city of Denver will amount to \$250,000.

Later state reports indicate that the storm was general. In many of the mountain towns snow fell, ranging in depth from one to 12 inches. Leadville had six inches of snow and the large party of eastern tourists in the city at the time enjoyed a snow-balling contest.

The police this afternoon found the body of George Myers. It was lying near his tent in the river bottoms. There was a bullet hole in the back of his head. He had been dead three or four days. The police are working on the murder theory, but have not as yet made any arrests. Myers was a horse trader, and "bashed" in a small tent in the river bottom.

A meeting which will probably have a great bearing on future irrigation in the west will be held at the Chamber of Commerce building Monday. Those attending will be L. F. Fellows, resident hydrographer of the United States geological survey; State Engineer J. McCune; Professor L. G. Carpenter of the state agricultural college, and John E. Field, deputy state engineer. The meeting will discuss means and ways of helping Chief Hydrographer T. H. Newell when he comes here to appraise the funds under the new national irrigation law.

Following is a list of the persons who were injured in the Tramway wreck near Elitch's gardens near midnight last night:

MRS. W. F. ROGERS, 625 Twenty-fifth street, head cut, badly bruised about the head and shocked by the fall; taken to Mrs. Royes, 4001 West Thirty-fifth avenue.

MRS. S. A. PERKINS, 724 Vine street, scalp cut and torn on right side, body badly bruised; taken home.

MRS. BILLINGER, 3067 Gallop, scalp cut badly.

JENA M. HOUGHTON, 261 South Broadway, back and shoulders wrenching, and bruised contusion on head; taken home.

HATTIE HOUGHTON, 261 South Broadway, chest badly bruised; went home.

CELESTIA DOZIER, 260 South Broadway, head bruised. Went home. MRS. G. E. SANER, 3072 Meads street, shamed and bruised.

MRS. F. E. WESSELLS, 3230 Meads, head seriously bruised and neck wrenched badly; result probably fatal. Taken home in ambulance.

CHARLES K. VAN NORTWICK, usher, 52 South Eleventh street, scalp badly cut and arm bruised. Went to police surgeon and wound dressed.

GEORGE PENNERIE, usher, Ninth and Broadway, nose broken and body bruised. Went home.

The accident occurred because of the wet rail and the movement's inability to slow up.

In trying to round a curve at West Thirty-fifth avenue and Perry street, the car left the rails and upset. The passengers were thrown in a promiscuous heap. The peculiar phase of the wreck was that the front trucks of the car did not leave the rails. They rounded the curve, but the force of the speed caused the front end of the car to be wrench off the trucks.

Denver, June 29.—The state supreme court handed down a number of important decisions this morning.

The first decision was on the suit of H. T. Bell, to recover Secretary of State Mills from publishing the constitutional amendments which are to be voted on this fall. The suit was dismissed.

The second opinion was in the famous Clayton will case. The court unanimously upheld the will. This will give the wife of Denver a fortune of about \$2,000,000 which was willed it by George W. Clayton for the benefit of the college to bear the name of its namesake. The college is to be for the education of poor white male orphan children.

Thomas Clayton, a brother of the deceased contested the will but the court held that the latter was valid.

The usual Fourth of July proclamation has been issued regarding when and where the small boys ranging in age from five to 95 may celebrate. In the meantime the boys will celebrate when and where they please notwithstanding the order of the law.

Henry Hurley, the "drug store hold up" was sentenced to not less than seven or more than eight years in the penitentiary this morning. He was convicted of holding up a number of drug stores in Denver some years ago. The sentence is considered extreme. He did not deny the charge.

## CRIPPLE CREEK

Cripple Creek, June 26.—Coroner Caldwell impounded a jury this evening at the inquest of the body of Charles Dugan, who was killed yesterday by a slide of rock in the bottom of the Wreckoff shaft on the Pharmacutical property on Bull Hill. The jurors brought in a verdict in which no one is blamed for the sad affair.

Previous to the inquest an autopsy was held, and it was found that the unfortunate man was a sufferer from heart trouble. Funeral services over the body will be held at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon at the Catholic church at Altman. The deceased was 60 years of age and was a pioneer in the district. He has grandchildren residing in the camp.

Miss Arnold, a dairymaid girl, who is better known as "Blonde," died at 4 o'clock this morning at her room on Myers Avenue from an overdose of morphine taken with suicidal intent.

The young woman came here from Pueblo about two years ago, and for some time past has been quite ill. This illness caused her to make five attempts to commit suicide during the past month. The fifth attempt was successful, for the physicians were called too late to save her life. Deceased was 20 years of age and came to Colorado from Illinois. Her relatives are not now in the city, nor funeral arrangements have yet been made.

Smoke from a big timber fire which appears to be several miles north of the district is plainly seen here this evening, passing in large clouds just to the east of the camp. Reports are in effect that the timber in the vicinity of Spring Creek is burning, but others say that the smoke is from the fires now beyond control near Woodland Park.

To-day was a big day for marriage licenses in the county clerk's office, five happy couples securing the necessary papers. They are as follows: Harry Corlett, aged 32, of Arcoona and Edith Williams, aged 21, of Cripple Creek; Lester Dowd and Mary Williams, Lake City; C. W. Winford, aged 19, of Cripple Creek; A. W. Winford, aged 19, of Dallas, Texas, and Jessie M. Sare, aged 45, of Cripple Creek; C. Beasley, 22, of Goldfield, and Catherine McIlvee, aged 19, of Goldfield; Patrick O'Neill, aged 33, of Goldfield, and Katie Murphy, aged 24, of Butte City, Mont.

J. W. Vickers, who was arrested in Colorado Springs yesterday, was today brought to Cripple Creek, and is now in the county jail here. In the district court a few months ago, Vickers was found guilty of assault to kill Peter Engley, the superintendent, and was sentenced to life imprisonment. He was released on \$15,000 bond. Thomas Timmons, one of the bondsmen, withdrew from the bond, and Vickers was arrested.

A suit for divorce has been filed in the county court by Clara Hill Hartzler from Orna M. Hartzler, upon the ground of cruelty and non-support.

W. G. Beebe, wanted here for non-support of his family, has been arrested at Trinidad and Sheriff Robertson has left for that city to bring Beebe back for trial.

Cripple Creek, June 27.—Upon petition of W. B. Pullin, George W. Maynew, John F. Harding, M. J. Wilson, F. M. Heider, H. G. Heider, Peter McElroy, Lassie Pettit and Colby, District Judge, James Bissell today granted a temporary injunction restraining James Bissell from interfering with operations at a lease upon the Jerry Johnson company's property. The petitioners allege that they and the respondent Bissell are co-owners of a lease on block 6 of the W. P. H. Jode, portions of the Jerry Johnson No. 2, Little Pedro and Arapaho leases, and upon the Jerry Johnson No. 1 lease. This lease expires July 10, 1924. The petitioners further allege that Bissell owns a 1/64 interest in the lease, and that on June 24 he was discharged as engineer at the property, but that he attempts to continue to run the engine. The temporary injunction was issued upon a \$500 bond being deposited with the clerk of the court. Bissell is restrained from interfering with work at the lease, and from attempting to exclude the plaintiffs from the premises. On Wednesday a warrant was issued from the county court charging Bissell with assault and battery upon John F. Harding.

Articles of incorporation of the Frank Bissell and Co. Mining company were filed today with the county clerk. The company is capitalized for \$1,500,000 shares, par value, \$1 each. The directors for the first year are Frank Bissell, Dick S. Ramsey, John L. Thomas, William G. Hoople, and Thomas C. Chapman of New York, John P. St. John of Olathe, Kansas; Caleb Burt and Chas. E. Jolliffe of Mannington, W. Va., and William L. Parker of Cripple Creek.

Ida M. Mings has filed suit in the district court against Alexander Miller who is operating the Wild Horse dump under lease. The plaintiff asks for an accounting and the appointment of a receiver for the lease. The plaintiff alleges that she and the defendant are co-partners, and that she paid the defendant \$450 for one-half interest in the lease and the profits of it. She claims that she has received only \$400.

The lease on the Wild Horse dump has been one to the most successful dump leases in the camp.

Special Agent Ferguson of the Short Line today recovered six boxes of canisters stolen from a car near the Last Dollar mine. A number of boys had broken into the car and made way with the candies, but upon their being returned, the boys were liberated. The candies were valued at \$18.

Cripple Creek, June 28.—Finis L. Ewing filed suit in the district court today to recover \$10,000 damages from the El Paso Gold Mining company. The plaintiff alleges that on February 17 of this year he and J. N. Scott were employed as trimmers on the second level of the El Paso properties. The plaintiff alleges that Scott negligently pushed a tram car over his foot, permanently in-

juring him. The plaintiff further alleges that on April 8, 1902, W. H. Hamilton set off a round of shot in the second level without having given notice to the miners and that he, the plaintiff, was injured. On these two counts he asks damages.

An interesting game of baseball was played this afternoon between a team made up of members of the Cripple Creek club and the newspaper men of the district. The game was hotly contested throughout, and the club won by a score of 14 to 9. While the newspaper men outclassed their opponents, nearly every point of the game, Matlock, the club's pitcher, was too much for the newspaper boys. There was a large and enthusiastic crowd to witness the game, and all present thoroughly enjoyed the contest. The batters were, for the club, Matlock and Zell, for the newspaper boys, Wilkins, Lewis, Addenbrook and Maughan. Wilkins was quite wild and practically gave the game to the club on bases on balls in the early innings. Lewis, who succeeded him, pitched good ball and kept the hits well scattered. Tonight in the rooms of the Cripple Creek club in the National hotel, an informal reception and smoker was tendered to the newspaper men. It is probable that another game will be arranged for in the near future.

Cynthia J. Esson died suit in the district court today against William G. Humphrey et al., to recover \$600 damages and to get title to lot 21, block 4, Cripple Creek.

The local lodges of Elks in the district are making preparations for a grand display at the Fourth of July celebration to be held in this city. The Victor Elks, a lodge comprising over 500 members, have arranged with the F. & C. C. road for a special train to Victor for the celebration.

The police authorities are investigating the shooting of a negro porter who is accused of having secured a pocketbook containing \$80 from a passenger who got off Santa Fe train No. 5 at Pueblo yesterday morning.

The negro porter was arrested in Denver yesterday, and sufficient evidence procured to render the belief that he is the guilty party.

Dr. T. M. Q. Kusmo, a German physician, who has lately come to Pueblo, and his coat and vest stolen from his room on South Union avenue last evening, having in custody William Price, the negro porter who is accused of having secured a pocketbook containing \$80 from a passenger who got off Santa Fe train No. 5 at Pueblo yesterday morning.

The negro porter was arrested in Denver yesterday, and sufficient evidence procured to render the belief that he is the guilty party.

On the 21st of June, the negro porter was arrested in Denver, and sufficient evidence procured to render the belief that he is the guilty party.

On the 21st of June, the negro porter was arrested in Denver, and sufficient evidence procured to render the belief that he is the guilty party.

On the 21st of June, the negro porter was arrested in Denver, and sufficient evidence procured to render the belief that he is the guilty party.

On the 21st of June, the negro porter was arrested in Denver, and sufficient evidence procured to render the belief that he is the guilty party.

On the 21st of June, the negro porter was arrested in Denver, and sufficient evidence procured to render the belief that he is the guilty party.

On the 21st of June, the negro porter was arrested in Denver, and sufficient evidence procured to render the belief that he is the guilty party.

On the 21st of June, the negro porter was arrested in Denver, and sufficient evidence procured to render the belief that he is the guilty party.

On the 21st of June, the negro porter was arrested in Denver, and sufficient evidence procured to render the belief that he is the guilty party.

On the 21st of June, the negro porter was arrested in Denver, and sufficient evidence procured to render the belief that he is the guilty party.

On the 21st of June, the negro porter was arrested in Denver, and sufficient evidence procured to render the belief that he is the guilty party.

On the 21st of June, the negro porter was arrested in Denver, and sufficient evidence procured to render the belief that he is the guilty party.

On the 21st of June, the negro porter was arrested in Denver, and sufficient evidence procured to render the belief that he is the guilty party.

On the 21st of June, the negro porter was arrested in Denver, and sufficient evidence procured to render the belief that he is the guilty party.

On the 21st of June, the negro porter was arrested in Denver, and sufficient evidence procured to render the belief that he is the guilty party.

On the 21st of June, the negro porter was arrested in Denver, and sufficient evidence procured to render the belief that he is the guilty party.

On the 21st of June, the negro porter was arrested in Denver, and sufficient evidence procured to render the belief that he is the guilty party.

On the 21st of June, the negro porter was arrested in Denver, and sufficient evidence procured to render the belief that he is the guilty party.

On the 21st of June, the negro porter was arrested in Denver, and sufficient evidence procured to render the belief that he is the guilty party.

On the 21st of June, the negro porter was arrested in Denver, and sufficient evidence procured to render the belief that he is the guilty party.

On the 21st of June, the negro porter was arrested in Denver, and sufficient evidence procured to render the belief that he is the guilty party.

On the 21st of June, the negro porter was arrested in Denver, and sufficient evidence procured to render the belief that he is the guilty party.

On the 21st of June, the negro porter was arrested in Denver, and sufficient evidence procured to render the belief that he is the guilty party.

On the 21st of June, the negro porter was arrested in Denver, and sufficient evidence procured to render the belief that he is the guilty party.

On the 21st of June, the negro porter was arrested in Denver, and sufficient evidence procured to render the belief that he is the guilty party.

On the 21st of June, the negro porter was arrested in Denver, and sufficient evidence procured to render the belief that he is the guilty party.

On the 21st of June, the negro porter was arrested in Denver, and sufficient evidence procured to render the belief that he is the guilty party.

On the 21st of June, the negro porter was arrested in Denver, and sufficient evidence procured to render the belief that he is the guilty party.

On the 21st of June, the negro porter was arrested in Denver, and sufficient evidence procured to render the belief that he is the guilty party.

On the 21st of June, the negro porter was arrested in Denver, and sufficient evidence procured to render the belief that he is the guilty party.

On the 21st of June, the negro porter was arrested in Denver, and sufficient evidence procured to render the belief that he is the guilty party.

On the 21st of June, the negro porter was arrested in Denver, and sufficient evidence procured to render the belief that he is the guilty party.

On the 21st

# ALL THE NEWS FROM ALL THE WORLD

## LOCAL

(Friday, June 27.)  
Case of the People vs. Miller, the man charged with the murder of a negro in Colorado City, was suddenly terminated yesterday by the physical condition of the prisoner.

First Wild Flower excursion given by the Short Line was a great success.

Yesterday was a record breaker in the number of tourists to arrive in the city.

Nearly 200 people went on the Midland Wild Flower excursion yesterday.

The people of Colorado Springs are now using 11,000,000 gallons of water per day; this taxes the supply system to the limit and unless greater care is used in irrigation the hours of use must be further limited.

Sheriff Gilbert yesterday arrested J. H. Baughan, alias Warner, alleged to be an escaped convict from Kansas.

Saturday, June 28.

Miller murder trial will probably be continued Monday morning.

Police Officer James E. Burch, who has been missing since Thursday night, is said to be in Victor.

Membership rolls for the 50,000 club are now open and being rapidly signed.

Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf railroad is said to be making trackage arrangements with the Colorado & Southern to a "cross" flying from its present terminus at Amarillo, Texas, through this city to Denver.

Concert by Midland band at Cheyenne park this afternoon, from 3 to 5.

Lightning at 10 o'clock last night started a fire at the distributing station of the Colorado Springs Electric company.

City officials intend to prevent Sunday vaudeville performances at Prospect lake.

This is the last day of the Gazette figure puzzle.

Sunday, June 29.

Samuel Gompers, James O'Connell and Max Morris, their national labor leaders, will be in Colorado Springs on July 1.

Cripple Creek rate war has been declared off, and the freight and passenger tariffs previously in force will be restored July 1.

Police Officer James Burch is still missing.

Colonel Bacon has sold his beautiful "Glandale" property in Ivivvild to Edward W. Genter, of Salt Lake, who intends to make Colorado Springs his home.

Fifteen physicians who are members of the American Climatological association have met at the Antlers.

Promoters of the ice-eating-vanilla-cake walk show, by taking advantage of a technically, have evaded law and will give Sunday exhibitions today on private property adjoining Prospect lake.

Colorado State Bar association will hold its fifth annual meeting at the Antlers hotel on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week.

Judge Joseph Showalter, of 2023 North Nevada avenue, suffered a broken arm last evening as the indirect result of lightning.

Promoters of the Garden of the Gods, Cheyenne, association have issued a statement setting forth the plans for this summer's assembly and appealing for support by purchase either of lots on the assembly ground or season tickets to the assembly and summer school.

Nearly every prominent business man in the city has now signed the membership roll of the new Business Men's Progressive club.

Alderman Clark explains the relation of the two reservoirs north of town to the city's water supply.

Armistice day of Chicago will arrive here Tuesday, there are 30 in the company and 20 in the drum corps.

An unconfirmed rumor was in circulation on the streets last night to the effect that Police Officer Burch had shot him in Cripple Creek.

(Monday, June 30, 1902)

Arrangements have been completed by which the Armoor cadets will give a public drill for the benefit of the City Christian Endeavor union.

The excellent concerts were given yesterday by Stark's orchestra at Broadmoor castle.

There will be a baseball game between star juvenile teams of this city and Pueblo on Washburn field on July 4.

Some interest has been caused in local court circles by the possibility that fees in civil cases may demand fees in advance.

Notable patriotic services were held in the First Congregational church last evening.

One of the most enjoyable concerts ever given by the Midland band took place in Cheyenne park yesterday afternoon. The attendance was about 4,000.

Visiting members of the American Climatological association were entertained by local physicians yesterday.

In a wreck on the Midland near Cascade, F. M. English of this city, was killed, two others very seriously injured, and many others badly hurt.

Vaudeville performance at Prospect lake yesterday was interrupted by the arrest of the manager for interfering with the erection of a tent. There is a dispute as to their rights to use the ground they were on.

(Tuesday, July 1, 1902)

Miss Edith De-Courcey and Mr. Charles George Baker were married last evening at St. Stephen's Episcopal church.

Yesterday was the last day for paying water taxes.

Midland band will give a concert at Cheyenne park on Friday afternoon, July 4 and no fireworks will be allowed in the park.

Vaudeville performances at Prospect lake are suspended until suit against the management is settled.

Debates were examined in the Miller murder case yesterday afternoon and it is expected that the testimony for the prosecution will all be in by this noon.

Chess club of the Y. M. C. A. opens its tournament today, the first move to be made at 12:30 p. m.

Miss Anna Roberts is going to Paris to study for grand opera.

Banks and trust companies of the city will be closed on Friday and Saturday, July 4 and 5.

Concert by Midland band in Alamo park at 7:45 o'clock tonight.

A letter has been received from General Palmer in which he declines to allow his name to be used in connection with a nomination for governor.

Preparations for dedication of the new edifice of the First Methodist church of this city are about complete.

The Short Line carried 4,000 people between this city and the Cripple Creek district during the past two days; the Midland also did an immense two days.

Funeral of Francis M. English will occur at St. Stephen's church this morning at 10 o'clock.

Courts Law yesterday impaneled a jury to inquire into the death of Francis M. English in the wreck on the Midland on Sunday. Little Mary O'Rourke has an excellent chance for recovery; all other victims of the wreck are out of danger.

First session of the fifth annual meeting of the Colorado State Bar association will be held at the Antlers at 2 o'clock today.

(Wednesday, July 2)

15th annual convention of the Colorado Bar association opened at the Antlers yesterday. William Travers Jerome of

## STATE

(Friday, June 27.)

As the result of a quarrel over the picketing of a so-called "unfair" restaurant in Pueblo one of the pickets was shot and killed and a police officer wounded by Jacob Dodgson, son of the proprietor.

Saturday, June 28.

Miller murder trial will probably be continued Monday morning.

Police Officer James E. Burch, who has been missing since Thursday night, is said to be in Victor.

Membership rolls for the 50,000 club are now open and being rapidly signed.

Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf railroad is said to be making trackage arrangements with the Colorado & Southern to a "cross" flying from its present terminus at Amarillo, Texas, through this city to Denver.

The tenth international Sunday school convention opened its first session at Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, Denver, last night. The auditorium, decorated with American and British flags. The greater part of the time was devoted to welcoming speeches and responses.

Sunday, June 29.

Cloudburst near Greeley caused large amount of damage, including the drowning of a large flock of sheep.

In executive session of the United States senate last evening Senator Teller objected to consideration of the nomination of D. L. Bailey of Denver as United States marshal.

Terrific hail storms swept over the northern part of the state yesterday, doing an immense amount of damage to the growing crops.

Forest fires which have been raging in various parts of the state have been extinguished by the recent heavy rains.

The "Denver Flyer," between Denver and Memphis via the Colorado & Southern and Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf, will start with through sleeper service July 1.

The National bank of Denver is about to increase its capital stock from \$900,000 to \$1,000,000.

By the overturning of a tramway car near Elitch's gardens in Denver last night a large number of persons were hurt, several seriously.

(Monday, June 30, 1902)

Twelve freight cars of A. & R. G. train went into the ditch at Glade, between Larimer and Castle Rock, and an unknown tramp was killed.

Ernest N. Gray, prominent mining man in the Cripple Creek district, and formerly from Aspen, committed suicide in Cripple Creek early yesterday morning.

Sunday, June 29.

The Tuolumne big trees in California are threatened with destruction by forest fire.

After a conference lasting just five minutes this afternoon the executive committee of the machinists of the Union Pacific declare they have ordered all machinists on the system to quit work before Monday morning; the demands which were presented by the men and refused by the railroad officials were for a 10 per cent increase in salary, reinstatement of all discharged machinists, and no piece work.

George E. Roberts, director of the mint, who recently purchased the Iowa State Register, has consummated a deal for the purchase of the Des Moines Leader.

The house disagreed to the general deficiency appropriation bill and sent the bill to conference.

Both senate and house agreed to conference report on Isthmian canal bill and the measure goes to the president.

Saturday, June 28.

A conference report on the bill amending an act to provide a code of laws for the District of Columbia was agreed to by the senate soon after it convened.

The house disagreed to the general deficiency appropriation bill and sent the bill to conference.

At the cabinet meeting yesterday it was agreed to issue a proclamation of amnesty in favor of all political prisoners in the Philippines, to take effect on the Fourth of July. It includes Aguinaldo and all others like him.

The secretary of war has directed the preparation of a general order for the establishment at Washington barracks of an army war college for the most advanced instruction.

Owen H. Roche, formerly a well-known Board of Trade operator, died in Chicago yesterday, of apoplexy, aged 60. He retired two years ago.

Jessie Morrison, on trial for the third time for the murder of Mrs. Olin Castle, was found guilty of murder in the second degree in a trial which was adjourned for a month.

Frank Jones, correspondence clerk in the National Commercial bank in New York, has been held for the grand jury, charged with the misappropriation of \$6,000 of the bank's funds.

E. G. Rathbone, who was formerly director-general of post offices in Cuba and was convicted in Cuba on charges involving maladministration of his office, has petitioned congress to order a congressional investigation of all his acts in Cuba.

Three persons were killed and seven or eight badly injured in a torpedo boat which exploded yesterday in the harbor of Vicksburg, Mississippi.

A machine drill invented by G. D. Warren in Cripple Creek, is attracting attention in the city and a match has been arranged with one of the Sullivan drills to occur July 13.

Under a new contract Cripple Creek will considerate money on street lights.

Nine carrier pigeons from Canon City were released in Cripple Creek.

SUNDAY, JUNE 27.

James Fergus, a pioneer of Minnesota, and Montana, who founded the towns of Fergus Falls and Little Falls, in Minnesota, and for whom Fergus county, Mont., was named, is dead at his home near Lewiston, Montana, aged 89 years.

Edward C. Burnham, proprietor of the Continental hotel in New York city, and who was for nine years president of the Hotelmen's association, is dead at Central valley. He was a director and the largest stockholder in the National Citizens bank.

Drought in Wet Mountain valley is causing loss of many cattle.

A colored man is under arrest in Cripple Creek for pawing a diamond intrusted to his care.

A machine drill invented by G. D. Warren in Cripple Creek, is attracting attention in the city and a match has been arranged with one of the Sullivan drills to occur July 13.

Under a new contract Cripple Creek will considerate money on street lights.

Nine carrier pigeons from Canon City were released in Cripple Creek.

GENERAL

(Friday, June 27.)

James Fergus, a pioneer of Minnesota, and Montana, who founded the towns of Fergus Falls and Little Falls, in Minnesota, and for whom Fergus county, Mont., was named, is dead at his home near Lewiston, Montana, aged 89 years.

Edward C. Burnham, proprietor of the Continental hotel in New York city, and who was for nine years president of the Hotelmen's association, is dead at Central valley. He was a director and the largest stockholder in the National Citizens bank.

The steamer Dolphin has arrived at Vancouver, B. C., from Skagway bringing down from Dawson \$1,000,000, most of which was taken on to Seattle. A systematic search is being made for new placer fields in the Yukon territory.

Formal announcement of the organization of the American steel founders under a New Jersey charter with an authorized capital of \$40,000,000, half per cent cumulative preferred stock and half common, has been made. The new corporation acquires these plants and properties: American Steel Casting of New Jersey, Reliance Steel Casting Company of Pittsburgh, Leighton and Howard Steel Company of Franklin, Pa., the Sergeant company of Chicago, and the American Steel Foundry company of St. Louis.

Michigan Republican state convention renominated Governor Bliss on the first ballot.

Two separate Republican state conventions were held in Little Rock, Ark., as the result of factional difficulties. One convention nominated Charles D. Greaves of Hot Springs for governor, and proted against "arbitrary" legislation of the house, known as "Claytonism." The so-called "regular" convention nominated for governor Harry H. Myers of Monroe county.

W. J. Bryan last night announced that he was not invited to the Tilden club banquet in New York, adding that if he had been he would have responded explaining why he would not attend a political banquet given in honor of one who twice opposed the Democratic party, and who has never since announced his intention to return to the party.

The threatened strike of the Chicago job printers has been averted by the Chicago Typothetae, the employers organization conceding the demands made upon them.

A dispatch from Sandusky, Ohio, says:

"The steam barge, George Dunbar went down in the storm early Sunday morning 10 miles east of Kelley's Island. The barge carried a crew of 10 and six of the crew are still unaccounted for."

There has been no change in the situation of the Union Pacific machinists.

Saturday, June 28.

John Sebastian, for many years general

the effect of the strike can be noted.

"Large shipments of pure silver, in bars have been made through Laredo, Texas, from New Jersey to the Mexican government, mill.

(Tuesday, July 1, 1902)

Over 12,000 miners have struck in the Birmingham, Alabama, district. At a recent meeting of the operators and miners the latter demanded an 8-hour day, a pay day every two weeks and 50 cents per ton as the maximum price for mining coal, an increase of five cents.

The strike of the United Mine Workers in the Norfolk & Western coal fields practically ended. The strikers, with the exception of probably 15 per cent, have returned to work.

Transport Sumner sailed from Manila June 25 for San Francisco, with 225 enlisted men. Twenty-fourth infantry: 200 enlisted men of the Seventeenth Infantry, and 77 casualties.

There is a possibility that the four American teachers of Cobu, Island of Cuba who have been missing since June 10, are alive. A native who was made prisoner by the constabulary and six communities will be stationed at Madison barracks, New York, and the other companies at Fort Rosecrans.

A dispatch from Manila says the Union Pacific railroad has come to a satisfactory agreement with its car builders, but the entire force of machinists in that city has been discharged with the exception of 10 men and assets, \$2,150.

The ten companies of the famous Ninth Infantry which arrived on the transport Kilkpatrick, left San Francisco for the east yesterday. At 10:30 A. M. the

# Of Course You Do

Want your watch repaired correctly? My experience of twenty two years is at your service. Customers in all parts of Colorado.

**HAYNER,** 1½ S. Tejon St.

Colorado Springs, Colorado.

# Gazette Gayeties



## A SOUTHLAND LULLABY.

De sun am gone too bed down in de wes':  
(Hush yo', honey! Hush!)  
De bobolink am sleepin' in he nes':  
(Hush yo', honey! Hush!)  
Yondan is de Dream Man comin' fro de do':  
Gwine tek meh honey toe he happy lan', foh sho':  
Cyarnt chase de butterflies till mornin' comes once mo':  
(Hush yo', honey! Hush!)

Close yo' lit' eyes an' go toe sleep:  
(Hush yo', honey! Hush!)

Daddy gwine watch, so doan yo' peep:  
(Hush yo', honey! Hush!)

All de flow'rs an' butterflies am gwine toe deir res':  
Every lit'l birdie am a-sleepin' in he nes':  
So lay yo' curly head an' sleep, safe on mammy's breas':  
(Hush yo', honey! Hush!)

## ANCIENT PHILOSOPHY.

"I feel somewhat depressed," remarked Atlas, "but then, I suppose it's the weigh of the world."

## OMAR ON THE STREAM.

A fish of monstrous size I caught one day;  
The largest taken from that stream, they say;  
The whole town marveled much; I only smiled—  
For wowl! You should have seen the one that got away!

## NOW THEN, ALL TOGETHER!

A steady pull together, then it won't be very long ere we're entered on the census books with 50,000 strong!

## ADIOS, FALSE JUNE!

Farewell, thou June!  
We're mighty glad to see you slip your tether,  
For you're as tickle  
As a maid  
When it comes down to weather!  
Did we not shed  
Our flannels when we felt  
Your warm sun  
Glowing,  
And then awake one morn  
To find the  
Freezing winds a-blowing?  
Did we not  
Resurrect the straw, gauze  
Lingerie, white;  
Flannel  
Trousers—and then feel like  
Icebergs in some  
Arctic channel?  
They say, oh June, is  
Feminine—we can no longer  
Doubt it—  
You give a taste of heaven and  
Then make us go  
Without it!  
Why did you fool us, when  
You came with such  
Warm promise  
Laden?  
Yet it will teach us not  
To trust a fickle  
Summer maiden!

## NOWADAYS.

"Then you don't love me?"  
"Why, yes, Jack, dear, of course I love you. But you don't expect me to sacrifice myself by making a romantic marriage, do you?"

## IN THE FAR WEST.

"What became of that young fellow who was around here a few days ago?"

"Well, stranger," replied Rattlesnake Pete, "th' coroner's jury allowed as how he committed suicide. Ye see, he started t' practice branding on another feller's cattle."

## RULES FOR RURAL DELIVERY.

Notice is given to the public by the postal department that the contracts in effect July 1, 1902, for the performance of mail service on the star routes in Colorado provide that in addition to carrying the mails to the various post offices, the carrier will be required to deliver mail into boxes and hang small bags or satchels containing mail on cranes or posts that may be erected along the line of the route, under the following regulations of the department:

Any person living on or near the route and not within the corporate limits of any town or within 80 rods of any post office, who desires his mail deposited at a given point on the line of the route by the carrier may provide and erect a suitable box or crane on the roadside in such a manner as to be reached as conveniently as practicable by the carrier without dismounting from the vehicle or horse, and such person shall file with the postmaster at the postoffice to which his mail is addressed (which shall be one of the two postoffices on the route on either side of and next to the box or crane) a request in writing for the delivery of his mail to the carrier for deposit at the designated point, at the risk of the addressee. The small bag or satchel above described, as well as the box or crane, must be provided by the person whose use it is intended, without expense to the department.

It shall be the duty of the postmaster at every such postoffice, upon a written order from any person living on or near the route, to deliver to the mail carrier for that route any mail matter placed in the respective satchels, where such are used, the mail for the persons to whom such satchels belong—with instructions as to the proper mail box or crane at which said mail matter shall be deposited; but registered mail shall not be so delivered unless expressly requested by the addressee in his written order. No mail matter so delivered to the carrier shall be carried past another post office on the route before being

## YOUNG EAGLE CAUGHT IN CHEYENNE CANYON.

A young eagle was captured alive in North Cheyenne canon yesterday afternoon by a 16-year-old youth. The eagle alighted in the top of a tree near the pavilion in the North canon shortly before 6 o'clock yesterday evening and was discovered by the members of the Union Printers home picnic party. Walker C. Smith, a 16-year-old boy, who was in the party, climbed to the top of the tree and captured the young bird with his bare hands. The boy brought the eagle home with him and will keep it in a cage.

## NO NEW BUREAU.

### Geological Survey to Have Charge of Bureau.

Since the passage of the irrigation bill there has been a good deal of speculation as to whether a new bureau would be erected to take charge of its administration. It is now definitely known, however, that the great national policy which the act provides for will be carried out by the secretary of the interior through the geological survey as at present constituted under the immediate supervision of Mr. Charles D. Wolcott, the director, and Mr. F. H. Newell, the chief of the hydrographic bureau of the survey.

"The friends of the measure," said Representative Raeder, who had practical charge of the bill in the house, "are gratified to know that this will be done, because it removes any danger of the work falling into the hands of untried men. The work of the survey in its relations to the development of the irrigation resources of the arid region has been entirely satisfactory to the people of the west, who are in full agreement with what has been so far accomplished. Mr. Newell has been in charge of the work for 14 years. He entered the employ of the geological survey under Major Powell, who may really be said to be the father of the national irrigation policy, and his great conception of the marvelous possibilities of the arid region under a national plan for its development seems now about to be realized. Mr. Newell has made almost a life study of the subject, and is probably more familiar than any other man in the United States with the irrigation resources of the arid west, and what must be done to accomplish the purposes of the new national irrigation law, which has been well designated the new homestead law.

"The fact is fully recognized by those who will have the administration of the new law and by the western senators and representatives who have worked so hard for its enactment that it is the part of wisdom to proceed with great care without undue haste in carrying its provisions into effect. It is believed that this view will have the approval of the people of the west generally, and that we will not be any such wild scramble as some have predicted to get reservoirs built right across the western congressional district. The fact is that the western people have been fighting for a principle rather than for any specific application of it, and now that congress has formally adopted and inaugurated the policy for which they have contended they are more interested to secure a wise and conservative administration of that policy, so as to demonstrate its practical benefits, than to crowd for the immediate construction of works in every local section of the west.

"A more conservative plan than this irrigation act for the solution of the great problem of the reclamation of the arid region could not be devised. The proceeds from the sales of public lands in the arid and semi-arid states amount to about \$2,000,000 a year. The irrigation act sets apart these proceeds, whatever they may be, as a revolving construction fund in the treasury and authorizes the secretary of the interior to use it for the construction of irrigation works for the reclamation of the arid public lands. The lands reclaimed are reserved exclusively for actual settlers only, under the homestead law, who must live on the land five years before they can get title. The total cost of each system of works to be charged against the lands reclaimed under it, and each settler must pay to the government, in 10 annual installments his proportion of the cost of the works. The entire investment of the government in each system would, therefore, come back to it in 10 years' time and as it came back, from year to year, it would be available for the construction of new works.

"It is really astonishing the way this fund accumulates. Taking it by 10-year periods, with the average receipt from new land sales of \$2,500,000 a year, the amount available from this source for the first 10 years would be \$25,000,000. In the next 10 years another \$25,000,000 invested during the first 10 years would come back and be reinvested in new works in the second 10 years, thus making a total investment in the second 10 years of \$50,000,000 in the construction of new systems. In the third 10 years another \$25,000,000 would come in from sales and the whole \$75,000,000 invested in the second 10 years would come back for reinvestment, making a grand total invested in the construction of new works in the 30 years of \$150,000,000. This whole sum would come back to the government in the fourth 10-year period, and could be reinvested again and again until the whole vast area of irrigable public land has been reclaimed and settled, and at the end the whole sum will finally be returned to the government.

"It is, of course, impossible to construct such irrigation works to reclaim under some of the systems lands which have been already taken up, and it would be the height of injustice to say to the actual settler who went there and built his home before the works were planned that he was barred for all time from any chance of getting water for his land from the government system. It must be left to the individual to draw a cover this contingency. The actual settler who lives on his land can, on payment of his share of the cost of the works, get water, but for not more than 160 acres, and the granting of water rights to non-resident owners of large tracts is carefully safeguarded against and forbidden.

"Every feature and provision of the bill has been framed with the utmost caution and care to carry out the policy declared for in President Roosevelt's message to congress and in the last annual report of the secretary of the interior regarding the remaining public lands available for home-makers and creating opportunities for millions of our citizens to become independent home owners.

"The administration of the measure is in the hands of its friends. There is not a shadow of doubt that the measure will be so enforced as to carry out this central idea and guard against every attempt at speculation or land grabbing or land or water monopoly under it. The president is known to have his whole heart in this great national home-making plan, and he may depend on not to permit it to miscarried."

"During the debate on the bill much was said by those opposed to it about the iniquity of taxing the eastern farmer to create competition with him. The fact is that not a dollar of taxes will be laid on any eastern farmer under this law and no competition with him will be created. The building of these great government irrigation works must necessarily proceed so slowly that the new areas brought under cultivation will not keep pace with

## The Patrick Hotel AND Bath Houses

PAGOSA SPRINGS, COLO.

HOT MINERAL SPRINGS, conceded to be the LARGEST and BEST in the known world. Sure cure for RHEUMATISM and all BLOOD and SKIN diseases.

Only hotel run in connection with the Springs. Rates \$12.00 per week—including baths.

## INFORMATION ABOUT COLORADO

### OURAY COUNTY

#### Home Smelter Situation.

The prospectus for starting the Home Smelter are now very bright. An interview with Judge Story reveals the fact that the smelter situation has turned and that there is nothing now to prevent the owners from starting it at an early date. Messrs. A. W. Symonds, L. L. Sanders and J. W. Tamm of Boston are expected to arrive in Ouray tomorrow and the indications are that the plant will either be leased by experienced smelter people or that the company will take hold and operate the smelter itself. While the mining outlook in Ouray county was never brighter than at the present time the situation will be greatly improved when the smelter begins. It is thought it will be in operation by the middle of July.—(Ouray Record.)

### PUEBLO COUNTY

#### Pueblo's Great Future.

Stronger confidence than ever in the future of the great Minnequa steel works results from the proceedings of the company at its periodical meeting held on Thursday. People of Pueblo could not in any case have serious doubts as to the company's intentions in view of the actual and extensive construction going on and the evidence of thorough solidity and modern expansion. But the oft-repeated rumors which stock jobbers have circulated on Wall street, together with the knowledge that even costly changes have frequently been made or unmade in the vast enterprises of big organizations, have been to some extent disquieting. Men have in a few instances hesitated to undertake enterprises the future of which would be based on the steady operation of the steel works until there should be some further confirmation of the plans announced. That confirmation came this week, and is as emphatic and unequivocal as can be desired. The colossal industries planned for Pueblo are ready to go forward. The inauguration of branches and satellite works of iron and steel manufacture which will employ thousands of skilled workers, and which have been the dream and the hope of Pueblo people for many years, will be an actuality. There has been delay, as there often is in great undertakings, but the difficulties thus experienced are what served to develop the more clearly the positive intentions of the management. They ask only for more time, and refuse to be dictated to by those stockholders who demand enjoyment of the present at the expense of the future. Pueblo will surely be the Pittsburgh of the west.—(Chieftain.)

#### WILL DOUBLE WATER POWER.

Water pressure on the north side of the city will soon be doubled by the erection at the pumping station of a 10,000,000-gallon pump. Two pumps, each furnishing 5,000,000 gallons a day, are now in use, and with the addition of the new machine, the pressure will be equal to any emergency. A demand for this improvement in the water service has been made for many months, both by citizens and insurance men. Plans for installing the pump were thoroughly discussed at last night's meeting of the water trustees. No one opposed the project.

Next Tuesday evening the taxpayers of the north side will be met at the pumping station on the east side of the city to discuss the plan. The heavy demands now made on the pumping station by daily consumption and the experience of the fire department in fighting the two big fires that recently occurred on the north side, when the lack of sufficient water pressure resulted in the loss of many thousands of dollars' worth of property have impressed the need of greater power at the pumping station with much force on the public mind.

### PUEBLO COUNTY OIL.

Two oil prospecting wells are now being drilled near this city which may be expected to demonstrate within the next few weeks, the truth or fallacy of the theory that petroleum abounds in large quantities in this vicinity. The two wells in question are being drilled at the expense of outside capital; one being west and the other east of the city, both being north of the Arkansas. The Boggs Flat well—which is being

## Are Your Lungs Sound, and Are You Free from Cough?

Pure air is good, a generous diet is good, but these will not cure consumption so that a person can live safely in the east.

### THE SHEPARD TREATMENT

has cured hundreds of consumptives and thousands of cases of catarrh of head and throat. I send my TREATMENT TO ALL PARTS of the country and TREAT PATIENTS SUCCESSFULLY by mail. Call or write for "Some New Thoughts on an Old Subject."

**Dr. W. A. SHEPARD,**

Rooms 1 and 2 Barnes Building, Colorado Springs, Colo.

sunk wholly at the expense of Pueblo business men, it is to be hoped, to be a continuation of the Phoenix plant, which is expected to become a producer within the next few months. The other wells, however, are located on ground and in sections that have not been explored by men of this city. The Colorado Springs people who have furnished the funds for exploiting the north side of the river, secured the best expert opinions before making the heavy prospecting investments and there is every reason to believe that their search for oil will be successful.—(Star-Journal.)

### LOGAN COUNTY

Elder D. L. Miller, the head of the Dunkard church in the United States, with about a dozen other prominent Dunkards and their families, arrived in Sterling, Tuesday from Illinois and Indiana, accompanied by George L. McDonald, of Omaha, colonization agent of the Union Pacific railroad. They were met at the union depot by H. B. Davis, of the Colorado Colony company, who escorted them to rooms in the Pacific house. Wednesday morning the gentlemen were taken over our fine valley in carriages and given an idea of the land which the Dunkard sect is now settling upon. They appeared well pleased with their trip. A drive over this section of the South Platte valley never fails to leave a most favorable impression on the mind of all non-romers. Another party of 20 arrived in the evening, having been invited yesterday afternoon. The Dunkards are fine people, industrious, home-loving, and God fearing, and Logan county could not do better than extend a most cordial welcome to these people.—(Logan County Advocate.)

### MESA COUNTY

**Means Better Markets.** The article in our last issue explaining the new methods adopted by the fruit growers of California has attracted a good deal of attention and will doubtless be of interest to all who have studied its possible effect on our fruit crop. If the California fruit is not placed with the commission men on consignment, but is either held at home or sent to one or two points and sold at auction all other markets must buy fruit at such a price as will give the California growers a profit. Grand valley fruit will command a premium price because of the superior quality and condition in which it can be placed in the markets; there is also at least 10 cents per box more profit to our growers in the freight rate to the Missouri river.

The situation is being thus relieved by this sensible move if it is necessary that our shippers adopt, as far as possible, the same method and abstain from overloading any market with consigned fruit, but to insist upon a profitable price before it is shipped or at least before it is received. Manager Moore, of the association, has taken kindly to the plan, and so far as lies in his power will follow it out and will try to enlist the growers of Montrose and Delta in the good work. The volume of fruit grown in this county is not large enough to glut the markets most easily reached if it is widely distributed and with the large increase in membership it will not be difficult. A large part of our fruit should go to the east by freight and this means a 10 per cent. profit over those who handle their own fruit and ship by express.

Altogether the prospect of larger profits this year than ever before are very bright indeed. Those who care for their orchards, and the ripening fruit, and see that it is properly prepared for the consumer will be sure of a good return for their investment and labor.—(Grand Junction.)

### LARIMER COUNTY

**Engineers at Work on Factory Site.** Doubting Thomases who have all along contended that the Fort Collins Sugar company never would build a beet sugar factory in this city, are beginning to hedge and to lose faith in their own predictions in view of recent events. By their incessant croakings

## WANTED

Men to learn the Barber Trade. Eight weeks completes. Positions guaranteed. Write for particulars.

**MOLER BARBER COLLEGE.**

Denver, Colo., or Dallas, Tex.

## Paint Your Houses Paper Your Rooms Frame Your Pictures

SEND ORDERS TO OR CALL ON

**Brown Wall Paper & Paint Company**

212 North Tejon Street, COLORADO SPRINGS.

Samples furnished and MAIL orders received prompt and careful attention.

## Bureau of Information

# Do You Want to Know About COLORADO?

### Consumers' Wholesale House

Send us a trial order for Ark Eye Whiskies and Wines.

Notice These Prices: Gal.

Ark Whiskey (Rye or Bourbon).....\$4.00



# A PAGE FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY Ella Celeste Adams

To fall in finding gifts, and still to give;  
To count all trouble ease, all loss as gain;  
To learn in dying as a self to live—  
This dost thou do, and seek thy joy in pain?  
Rejoice that not unworthy thou art  
To touch me to touch thee with his hand divine.  
Put off thy shoes, thou art on holy ground;  
Thou standest on the threshold of his shrine.  
But canst thou wait in patience; make no sign,  
And where in power thou fall'st—oh, not in will!  
See none need served by other hands than thine,  
And other hands the dear desire fulfill,  
Hear others gain the thanks that thou wouldst win,  
Yet be all joy? Then hast thou entered in.

—Anna C. Bracke.

**T**HE town beautiful" is an especially fine work among the many undertaken with such success by Women's clubs. The Colorado Federation has adopted and strenuously advocated the movement and, despite its minister to local needs has been ever increasingly shown in the history of the women's club movement all over the world.

Although as yet in its infancy, the Woman's club of Colorado Springs has already accomplished two great places of work—first, the very successful Book carnival; later, and just completed, the course of lessons on Parliamentary usage. In the first instance, the public library is to be much improved from the substantial amount of money raised, in fact, July 7, which have been enabled to gather up knowledge of a very reliable and valuable nature.

This auspicious beginning is but a foretaste of what may be expected. Even in this veritable gem of a city, there are abuses to be abolished which will make the Springs, for instance, far cleaner and prettier than it is now; little things which may seem quite intangible and inconsequential, but, inaugurated here with success, the work will extend over the state, no doubt. Public sentiment is really not such a difficult thing to create.

A good opportunity to pass on a very sensible suggestion should not be missed. It was made by one of our club women as we were walking along North Nevada avenue the other day. She applied what appeared to be a pretty weed and called my attention to it. On inquiry I learned that it was the dreaded "Canada thistle," the "tumble weed"—that menace to lawns and gardens.

No spot of ground is exempt from this pest, for pest it surely is, for if allowed to go to seed, thousands are self-sown. Spreading as it does with such great rapidity, it chokes out desirable plant life.

When young, the thistle is easily pulled up as the root is a straight one. So this philanthropic woman has offered her children a reward of two cents for every coal hole full of the plants. It occurred to me that it would be a good plan to pass this on the interest of "the town-beautiful." Children love to be busy now that the long vacation days have come, particularly, when there's some little incentive in the way of reward.

As so many would-be funny people have sought to make club women and their clubs a laughing-stock, women will enjoy reading what the editor of the "Eldorado, Kansas, Republican" has to say about the delegates attending the Biennial meeting of the Federation of Women's clubs at Los Angeles. (It's all true.)

"These women did not ring up cocktails every morning before breakfast; neither did they go down and line up at the various hotel bars for morning drinks, as do the men who attend political conventions. These fair damsels did not follow up the morning cocktails with highballs and beer throughout the day; they did not sit up and play poker half the night, nor get on into rooms and tell questionable stories; nor go dancing up the town after midnight. The women were, in fact, more than the men in every way. The neatest thing in the world is a nice woman. These 8,000 who were on the Pacific coast had earned an outing and had brightened up there and have a good time, even if they smashed the bank accounts of 8,000 old codgers at home who haven't much else to do but to sit around and growl about it."

Apropos of the declaration of President Jordan of Stanford university in defense of "co-educational marriages," does not co-education lead to marriage? Certainly it may, and fortunately so. No better marriage can be made than those founded on common interests and intellectual friendships. It is part of the legitimate function of higher education to prepare women, as well as men, for happy and successful lives.

According to the San Francisco Call proceeded to investigate the number of matches made at the Stanford university, and found that the young people followed the illustrious example set by their faculty. President Jordan was a Cornell man, and he married a Cornell woman. Professor Miller first met his wife at the University of Michigan. Professors Smith and Barnes each married a Stanford university woman, and there are others. The writer in the Call enumerates about 25 marriages contracted between Stanford young men and women. These collegians have set up their homes in the west and in the east. One couple are living in South Africa. Another heroically withstood the Boxer siege in China. Two homes have been bereft by death; in one the wife was taken in the other the husband.

In winding up the story of these Stanford marriages the Call says: "But the sad stories are very, very few, and the happy ones are very, very many."

Mrs Beatrice Hurren, B.A., author of "Ships that Pass in the Night," and a deputation of other college women, lately presented to a committee of the house of commons a petition signed by 730 women graduates of different universities, representing that the only permanent safeguard for women's interests in matters of education was the right to vote for members of parliament. The introduction of the Education bill had made this question of great importance to women. The bill had been suspended on the suspension of Mr. Dillon, in consequence of the "in" episode between him and Mr. Chamberlain. William E. Lecky, the historian, Unionist and member of parliament for Dublin university, went out to vote, and then came back and told the college women he wondered if they would like a seat in parliament. In view of the fact that they would run the risk at any moment of being called "old d-lars," Mr. Lecky said the em-

ployees chiefly to induce women to put out their laundry work. It was also suspected of leanings toward woman suffrage, and most of the women were afraid to join it till the Saco Woman Suffrage club was formed. Then, when they found that there was a suffrage club, and that the union was not it, they screwed up courage to join the union. And now they have gone forward till the union is full of equal suffrage sentiment, and of the other radical ideas that used to belong especially to the suffrage club.

The best portrait of Susan B. Anthony—some say the only one that does her justice—is exhibited in George Brodhead's gallery, Rochester, Miss Anthony's city. It is by Sarah J. Eddy, of Providence, R. I., and represents Miss Anthony as she looked when her 80th birthday was celebrated, June 15, 1900, at Washington, when she laid down the burden as president of the National Woman Suffrage Association. She is seated on the platform in the garnet velvet gown that she said to have been as president for more than a score of years. This alone is a wonderful record for a gown, and shows what an economist a true suffragist is, for everyone who has seen her will testify that Miss Anthony always appears to have on a brand new gown, and the freshness is accentuated by a beautiful fichu of fine old lace and cuffs. It is her uniform, as it were, and a noble presence is fitly adorned by the clothes she wears, whether they be new or merely carefully preserved. Miss Anthony is not unmindful of the value of costly dress. Quaker though her ancestry and birth were in old South Adams. The portrait, however, is also a picture, for it represents the procession of 80 children before her, each dropping a rose in her lap; and she is shown halting a little lad, who looks at her admiringly. This is a rather spectacular scheme, but it is much praised.—Springfield Republican.

**M**en's Views of Women.

A man can keep another person's secret better than his own. A woman, on the contrary, keeps her secret, though she tells all others.—(La Bruyre).

"I like women," said a clear headed man of the world; "they are so finished." They finish society, manners, language. Form and ceremony are their realm. They embellish trifles.—Emerson.

J. is a misfortune for a woman never to be loved, but it is a humiliation to be loved no more.—Montesquieu.

There are twenty-four hours in a day, and not a moment in the twenty-four hours in which a woman may not change her mind.—(De Phod.

People dearly love a hero who can do anything and keep still about it, and they will always take care of him. Once in the dreadfully demoralized condition of the army of the Potowmack, when hostilities had almost ceased outside the quarreling over officers, there was said to have been a big meeting in New York during which one of the veterans, a dear lover of the classics, used very dramatically the phrase, "Nihil est," whereupon a chap in the gallery called out, "Three cheers for Nihil, the fellow that fit."

It has been pointed out many a time that, though the silent hero might have to wait for full honors, they are sure to come, for the people have a way of taking care of their own, and they sorrow over one's self-destruction.

In the quiet, unostentatious man, who very likely takes very little part in "managing" things, when we seek out when we would sound the depths. It is generally the quiet woman in the midst of her home affairs we have to thank for the blessing of the single heart that comes to us in need. Many of the miseries of life—indeed most of them—can best be performed, silently and without machinery or display. We are apt to over-prescribe and over-urge our own views. We are prodigal of ideas when we should be very saving of them. The fact—the solemn fact, is that we have too much phrasing and too feeble purposes, take too much time to talk little to think, forgetting how poor words are compared with thoughts and deeds that can be so securely and powerfully built into life and character.

No doubt the cause of most of the inflections of over-speech upon the community and one's fellows—speaking of the things that are unprofitable and unfortunate—must be attributed to self-conceit of those who insist upon urging upon others their views and tendering advice. There is nothing the average reformer so much loves as to tell another his duty, and there is nothing the other so shirks from. The second most important lesson learned from the Book of Job is in this respect, I think. The three neighbors sat with Job seven days and nights, silent in the presence of his sorrows and sufferings. But they couldn't resist, later, the opportunity to touch him in every tender spot as to his past life and dwell upon the probabilities of what punishment must be still in store for him, till at length Jehovah rebuked them into silence. Like the last torment set out in the old Hebrew poem, the noisy, self-appointed critic and mentor is the most trying to the patience of the race.

But there is still a gentler and more saving grace in the absence of what disturbs us in the world's din. It is the positive doing and healing power of silence upon one's own self and soul—silence that speaks to us only to build us up and refresh us:

Such as sea whispers rippling at the prow when the loud engine ceases; muffled bells,

Or echoes of a far-off wave of song, In mellow minsters; and the sweetest thoughts

Are those far whispers of humanity, And love, and death, which none can ever hear.

Amid the mighty voices of the world.

—From "The Excellence of Silence," by Enoch Knight in Los Angeles Herald.

In winding up the story of these Stanford marriages the Call says:

"But the sad stories are very, very few, and the happy ones are very, very many."

Mrs Beatrice Hurren, B.A., author of "Ships that Pass in the Night," and a deputation of other college women, lately presented to a committee of the house of commons a petition signed by 730 women graduates of different universities, representing that the only permanent safeguard for women's interests in matters of education was the right to vote for members of parliament. The introduction of the Education bill had made this question of great importance to women.

The bill had been suspended on the suspension of Mr. Dillon, in consequence of the "in" episode between him and Mr. Chamberlain. William E. Lecky, the historian, Unionist and member of parliament for Dublin university, went out to vote, and then came back and told the college women he wondered if they would like a seat in parliament. In view of the fact that they would run the risk at any moment of being called "old d-lars," Mr. Lecky said the em-

tional element in politics was quite undeveloped as it was, without the introduction of women. It must have been an aggravation to the bright young college women, who had never been so carried away by their emotions as to indulge in profanity in any of their college debating societies, to be opposed as irrelevant an objection. In the first place, they were not asking for seats in parliament. In the second, they were not asking for the mode, which requires more or less trimming below the belt. The five bands of both etamine and moire, the shape of which is disguised by the peculiar trimming, and a

**E**TAMINE GOWN, for afternoon use has an etamine coat, the trained skirt. Beige is the color of the peculiar trimming, and a

leaf is seen in some of the more beautiful designs, that familiar effect which is always beautiful.

Fashion fully justifies her reputation for capriciousness this season. Hats are trimmed with flowers and fruits that would defy the most erudite botanist to identify them and which Mother Nature herself would fail to recognize as reproductions of her original hand-work, says the Inter-Ocean.

But it is not the queer, unnatural colorings of the flowers and fruits that surprise one much as the eccentricities of some of the garnitures considered the "correct thing" on hats. We have grown accustomed to brown roses, blue chrysanthemums, and green poppies; to raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries, and cherries in all stages of their ripeness.

**H**OUSE-HOLD HINTS

"TAKE your needle, my child, and work at your pattern; it will come out a rose by and by." Life is like that—one stitch at a time taken patiently, and the pattern will come out all right like the embroidery.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Wood carving as an American industry is represented by a beginning made in a single shop in New York city, F. R. Kaldenberg, the proprietor, is the first native carver that the United States has produced.

His father was a carver of meerschaum and the boy, when only five years old, also carved in meerschaum. At 12 he was carving in ivory and he has been doing so ever since.

One of his exquisite pieces is a miniature, 15 inches high, of the Venus de Milo. An original study of Raphael in ivory, which is also very beautiful, is the property of George W. Vanderbilt.

Mr. Kaldenberg says that the taste for ivory carving is growing in this country. He is a special admirer of Japanese art, and believing that the grafting of the American on the Japanese ideal may develop a new era in ivory carving, he has imported from the mikado's country three expert artists in ivory. The first of these is a man of 60, who has been working at it for 40 years ago, and many objections had to be overcome before Mr. Kaldenberg was able to secure him.

The boy was but 10 years old, and his parents were in doubt as to whether it would be wise to trust him so far away among strangers. Then the Japanese officials interposed a demur— for the Japanese government protects and fosters the art of carving, and no artist is permitted to go from Japan on a venture.—(Philadelphia North American).

**S**ome Summer Desserts.

With strawberries at their lowest price the home caterer should tend to make one of the prettiest dishes ever known and one that with little trouble to the maker brings out in all its perfection the luscious flavor of the strawberry. Hull and mash a quart ripe strawberries and add to them the white wine of the white egg with nut butter and sugar. Raspberries may be used in the same way.

A housekeeper who has been using the above simple rule for years, declares that nothing finer ever comes to her table than the berries prepared in this way: the color and flavor is perfect and yet the trouble and expense very small.

For strawberry mousse hull a box of ripe fruit, sprinkle a cup of sugar over them on a flat dish; allow to stand for half an hour; mash and rub through the fruit sieve; now stir in quarter of a cup of gelatine or a large tablespoonful of the granulated dissolved in hot water, it first being covered with cold or tepid water; put the bowl in a pan of cracked ice and stir until the contents begin to thicken, which will not take long. With half a pint of cream dip this in the stiffened white and half a teaspoonful of vanilla. Turn this into ice water and let stand for several hours. If a pinch of salt is added, the cream put in a small deep bowl and a double wheeled beater used, one minute should suffice to make it stiff enough to cut.

Coffee Flummery: Mix in the double boiler a cup and a half of strong coffee, half a cup of milk, two-thirds of a cup of sugar, quarter of a teaspoonful of salt and a tablespoonful of granulated gelatine; reserve half the sugar and while the other ingredients are heating beat this with the yolks of three eggs, into which stir the boiling mixture, return to the boiler, and stir until it becomes thick. Remove from the fire, stir in the stiffened whites and half a teaspoonful of vanilla. Turn this into ice water and serve when ice cold with cream.

Coffee Parfait: Mix in the double boiler a cup and a half of strong coffee, half a cup of milk, two-thirds of a cup of sugar, quarter of a teaspoonful of salt and a tablespoonful of granulated gelatine; reserve half the sugar and while the other ingredients are heating beat this with the yolks of three eggs, into which stir the boiling mixture, return to the boiler, and stir until it becomes thick. Remove from the fire, stir in the stiffened whites and half a teaspoonful of vanilla. Turn this into ice water and serve when ice cold with cream.

Coffee Flummery: Mix in the double boiler a cup and a half of strong coffee, half a cup of milk, two-thirds of a cup of sugar, quarter of a teaspoonful of salt and a tablespoonful of granulated gelatine; reserve half the sugar and while the other ingredients are heating beat this with the yolks of three eggs, into which stir the boiling mixture, return to the boiler, and stir until it becomes thick. Remove from the fire, stir in the stiffened whites and half a teaspoonful of vanilla. Turn this into ice water and serve when ice cold with cream.

Coffee Parfait: Mix in the double boiler a cup and a half of strong coffee, half a cup of milk, two-thirds of a cup of sugar, quarter of a teaspoonful of salt and a tablespoonful of granulated gelatine; reserve half the sugar and while the other ingredients are heating beat this with the yolks of three eggs, into which stir the boiling mixture, return to the boiler, and stir until it becomes thick. Remove from the fire, stir in the stiffened whites and half a teaspoonful of vanilla. Turn this into ice water and serve when ice cold with cream.

Coffee Fritters: Drain canned peaches or pears and dip in a batter made as follows: Sift together a cup and one-third of a cup of flour, two teaspoonsful of baking powder, a quarter of a cup of sugar, half a cup of milk, add a pinch of salt, mix well and let stand for half an hour. Two-thirds of a cup of cream with a double wheeled beater until stiff; add quarter cup of sugar, half a cup of mashed berries and the well stiffened white of one egg.

Pure Pudding: Twelve rounded tablespoons of flour, measured after sifting. Mix to a smooth batter with a quart of milk, add a tablespoonful of salt and yolks of four eggs. At the last stir in the stiffened whites and half a teaspoonful of vanilla. Turn this into ice water and serve when ice cold with cream.

Fruit Fritters: Drain canned peaches or pears and dip in a batter made as follows: Sift together a cup and one-third of a cup of flour, two teaspoonsful of baking powder, a quarter of a cup of sugar, half a cup of milk, add a pinch of salt, mix well and let stand for half an hour. Two-thirds of a cup of cream with a double wheeled beater until stiff; add quarter cup of sugar, half a cup of mashed berries and the well stiffened white of one egg.

Coffee Flummery: Mix in the double boiler a cup and a half of strong coffee, half a cup of milk, two-thirds of a cup of sugar, quarter of a teaspoonful of salt and a tablespoonful of granulated gelatine; reserve half the sugar and while the other ingredients are heating beat this with the yolks of three eggs, into which stir the boiling mixture, return to the boiler, and stir until it becomes thick. Remove from the fire, stir in the stiffened whites and half a teaspoonful of vanilla. Turn this into ice water and serve when ice cold with cream.

Coffee Parfait: Mix in the double boiler a cup and a half of strong coffee, half a cup of milk, two-thirds of a cup of sugar, quarter of a teaspoonful of salt and a tablespoonful of granulated gelatine; reserve half the sugar and while the other ingredients are heating beat this with the yolks of three eggs, into which stir the boiling mixture, return to the boiler, and stir until it becomes thick. Remove from the fire, stir in the stiffened whites and half a teaspoonful of vanilla. Turn this into ice water and serve when ice cold with cream.

Coffee Fritters: Drain canned peaches or pears and dip in a batter made as follows: Sift together a cup and one-third of a cup of flour, two teaspoonsful of baking powder, a quarter of a cup of sugar, half a cup of milk, add a pinch of salt, mix well and let stand for half an hour. Two-thirds of a cup of cream with a double wheeled beater until stiff; add quarter cup of sugar, half a cup of mashed berries and the well stiffened white of one egg.

Coffee Parfait: Mix in the double boiler a cup and a half of strong coffee, half a cup of milk, two-thirds of a cup of sugar, quarter of a teaspoonful of salt and a tablespoonful of granulated gelatine; reserve half the sugar and while the other ingredients are heating beat this with the yolks of three eggs, into which stir the boiling mixture, return to the boiler, and stir until it becomes thick. Remove from the fire, stir in the stiffened whites and half a teaspoonful of vanilla. Turn this into ice water and serve when ice cold with cream.

Coffee Fritters: Drain canned peaches or pears and dip in a batter made as follows: Sift together a cup and one-third of a cup of flour, two teaspoonsful of baking powder, a quarter of a cup of sugar, half a cup of milk, add a pinch of salt, mix well and let stand for half an hour. Two-thirds of a cup of cream with a double wheeled beater until stiff; add quarter cup of sugar, half a cup of mashed berries and the well stiffened white of one egg.

Coffee Parfait: Mix in the double boiler a cup and a half of strong coffee, half a cup of milk, two-thirds of a cup of sugar, quarter of a teaspoonful of salt and a tablespoonful of granulated gelatine; reserve half the sugar and while the other ingredients are heating beat this with the yolks of three eggs, into which stir the boiling mixture, return to the boiler, and stir until it becomes thick. Remove from the fire, stir in the stiffened whites and half a teaspoonful of vanilla. Turn this into ice water and serve when ice cold with cream.

Coffee Fritters: Drain canned peaches or pears and dip in a batter made as follows: Sift together a cup and one-third of a cup of flour, two teaspoonsful of baking powder, a quarter of a cup of sugar, half a cup of milk, add a pinch of salt, mix well and let stand for half an hour. Two-thirds of a cup of cream with a double wheeled beater until stiff; add quarter cup of sugar, half a cup of mashed berries and the well stiffened white of one egg.

Coffee Parfait: Mix in the double boiler a cup and a half of strong coffee, half a cup of milk, two-thirds of a cup of sugar, quarter of a teaspoonful of salt and a tablespoonful of granulated gelatine

# The Gazette's Special Letter From the National Capital

(By J. A. BRECKON)

Washington, D. C., June 24.—During stay of General Leonard Wood in capital, he has been the guest of President Roosevelt, and the two have a keeping bachelor's hall in the house. The alterations and renovations going on in that mansion have won the available living space to other limited quarters, still the president and his chums have found room certain parties of friends at breakfast, luncheon and dinner, and all experiments in cooking, making of salads and concoction of drinks able to a summer palate have been out of these impromptu stays. By the order of the president, deters being indoors, many of meals have been taken on the portico of the White house, which makes an ideal dining room, a magnificent view of the Pacific and the surrounding country, due to its attractiveness. The president likes to give these informal entertainments and a friend or acquaintance meeting him must be sure to hear him say, in his most full and explosive tone of voice, "have luncheon at 1:30. Join us for a bite." And, as a presidential invitation is equivalent to a hand, of course the invitation is issued.

There is a great deal of humanity to the White house. An example of fact furnished amusement for the visiting visitors just before the Roosevelt family left for Oyster Bay. School closed, and the little Roosevelts, making a nursery out of the staircase leading to the offices, anteroom of the upper floor, at end of the building. Young Ted was amusing himself by pushing his head between the wooden rail of the banister, and making faces at the policeman who sat on the lower. He had to get his head out, when he set up such a yelling that president, Mr. Cortelyou, all the messengers, visitors and every one on the upper and lower floors

said, "almost an opposite line of conduct. He has been quiet, deferential to his seniors in his own party and to the opposing party, and has not obtruded himself or his opinions in any of the important matters which have been before the senate. He has spoken but few times, but every time he has spoken, what he has said has counted. His only set speech was in opposition to the oilmargarine bill and it was one of the best on that side of the question. His ability as a parliamentarian and his knowledge of constitutional law was shown in the exciting controversy which arose from the decision made by Senator Frye, who, as president of the senate, directed the clerk to omit the names of Senators Tillman and McLaurin from the roll call, virtually suspending these two as senators. Senators Aldrich and Spooner undertook to defend the action of President Frye, but their position was rendered plainly untenable in a five-minute speech by Senator Bailey, who clearly demonstrated that the decision overruled a constitutional right of a state to be represented in the upper chamber of the national legislature. No one saw the point more clearly than Senator Frye, who had the courage to reverse his own decision and place the names of the two pugnacious senators on the roll again without delay.

Among the many things left undone by this congress one is the creation of a reservation upon which to place the few remaining specimens of American bison, and to keep them there under government protection. In hopes that this magnificent species of animal life shall not become entirely wiped out of existence. "Buffalo Jones" has been in Washington trying hard to get congress to pass the bill before it creates such a reservation. He stated that the Allard herd, which numbered 300 few months ago, is now reduced to 225, the heirs of the estate, who have no interest in the animals, selling them to butchers and others willing to pay \$300 per head for them; that the number in the Yellowstone park does not exceed 22 head. This herd, in 1894 numbered 800 and has been wiped almost out of existence, by poaching head hunters. "Buffalo Jones" is certain that, with the creation of a reservation in New Mexico, and the purchase of the Allard herd, and the removal to the proposed reservation of the Yellowstone park herd, the buffa-

lof the country would not only be saved but their number increased. Senator Warren of Wyoming is like Clisy Loftus—not sly-like and gay, no—but their point of resemblance lies in the fact that they supply plenty of happenings for the shameless reporter to write about. Clisy cannot take a walk without meeting with an adventure; the senator cannot go out of town without bringing back a tale of some description. Possibly he has come to realize that this is expected of him and he is too thoroughly a statesman not to recognize the unwise of disappointing the people. He also has a statesman's gift for improving the shining hour, and on his last trip to West Point he met a gray-haired officer who quite took his breath away in this last particular. The president, who was in particularly fine spirits that day, was sympathizing with the young officers because they had to work so hard. "If I had my way," said the old soldier, "they would work that way all the year round." The president, as usual, wanted to know "Why?" "Because," replied the officer, half humorously, "if we could kill off all the young officers, we older ones would have some show of promotion." The president laughed and promised that the older ones should have their show.

Society is as much of a business as selling dry goods or dressmaking. This is evidenced by the complaint that there are only three competent social secretaries in Washington: Miss Belle Wagner, who served Mrs. Roosevelt during the past season; Miss Hunt, who acted in the same capacity for Mrs. Root, the wife of the secretary of war, and Miss Johnson, who served Mrs. Knox, the wife of the attorney general, and Mrs. Payne, the wife of the postmaster general. These women have made a study of society. They know the inside history of all the people one is liable to meet in the upper circle, and they are invaluable as assistants of society leaders and guides of the climbers. Needless to say, they command good salaries. Women have to be born in the purple to do this kind of work. It is one of the arts modern science does not embrace.

There are occasionally more potent arguments than those condensed in words, as was proved on the floor of the senate not long since. Senator

Scots Guards. As more were expected to be coming along, a small committee was formed between two block houses, and a lance-sergeant, a young man of only two years' service—was placed in it at nightfall with a party of 10 men under him. A party of Boers, variously estimated at from 90 to 120, came down on the place that night and passed through, the lance-sergeant giving no order to fire. He was tried by court-martial for cowardice. His defense was that he did not think that with a party of 10 men he was expected to engage 100; that his party could not have resisted the attack of such a party of Boers, and that he had had to retreat as he would have done along a line exposed to the fire of the neighboring block houses, the garrison of which could not at night have distinguished from foes. However, he was found guilty and sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude, and he is now in goal in England, though his sentence has been reduced from 10 years to two.

Efforts have been made to obtain a reconsideration of this lad's case, and Lord Roberts, I understand, has ordered that he be brought before him again in October to have his sentence commuted. The result of this bitter controversy raises all questions pending between the United States and Canada. Mr. Chamberlain has his hands full, and Lord Salisbury publicly states his disbelief in the colonial conference approving Mr. Chamberlain's plan of colonial confederation. The cabinet, made wise by the experience of George III, with the colonies, considers it a delicate matter, particularly when Australia is concerned. Australia is showing signs of restlessness, and it would be a wise irritation on her part to set up for herself the business of self-government. After all, nations must take a lesson from the pages of history, and realize that when the child has attained the years of self-maintenance it is easily provoked into establishing individuality, even though it be at the cost of family jars. England's colonies are fast becoming self-sustaining.

When the announcement is made, giving the names of those the king will grant to the peerage, exalt with a high title, in conter the lesser signs of royal recognition, there will be some fierce heartburning. You'd be surprised, William Waldegrave, if you are not noticed. Why should he? He is merely a millionaire who gave up his great country to become an English gentleman. Well, that position is conceded. As to his riches, South Africa has produced Bell and others who outclass him. The list will be surprisingly short. The army will be most recognized. I am told Chamberlain will be made a peer. But if all who hope to make peers, baronets, or knights at the coronation obtain the distinction that they can, the number of those in the enjoyment of titles will be legion. During the reign of the last king, orders were distributed as follows. The head of each department handed to the prime minister a list of men in his department, who he thought, should obtain a ribbon. The list was too long. Those who were thought worthy of titles were selected by the prime minister himself. In the main these consisted of men who had subscribed largely to the party fund. The general list was then submitted to the queen. If there was anything against any particular person, she generally found it out from her entourage, and his name was crossed off. It, however, frequently happened that she considered the list too long, when she reduced it by the simple expedient of drawing a line at some point in it, when those below the line got nothing.

A reverend gentleman rejoicing in the name of Baptist Rose has been on a visit to England from Natal, and judging by a speech he is reported to have made at Durban on his return, he does not seem to have formed a very high opinion of the religious condition of this country. Among other things, he said:

"On reaching Durban, the Rev. A. Hall asked him his impression of England. His reply was, 'Godless homes; Christless pupils.' He entered home after home—there was no family worship; only in two of all the Christian homes he visited. The churches of the Baptist denomination were true to gospel truth, but in other denominations he found a Christless pulpit."

"And all this time we are sending missionaries to Africa. It is evident that the process was reversed. The same reverend gentleman states that he found the prevalent religion in England, 'that Natal was a wild, uncultivated colony.' He kindly 'dispersed that idea.' It is just on the cards, however, that he is engaged in propagating in South Africa delusions equally gross about the mother country."

It is interesting to compare the fate of generals whose errors lead to disasters of the greatest magnitude with that of men lower down in the ranks who fail to discharge their duties satisfactorily. There is a story, which I have seen in the "Daily Mail," that the secretaries of the Canadian government, in supporting the general in the position of contributing to the cause of our own country, were not willing to maintain our government, but we do not see advantage in it from a business point of contribution to the treasury when we have no voice in the use of the money so. This sounds almost like the entrance of the American colonists to the breaking out of the American Revolution.

W. Laurier, the Canadian, and Sir Robert Bond, the president of Newfoundland, have different opinions which they hope to put with the assistance of the secretaries of the Canadian government, in supporting the general in the position of contributing to the cause of our own country. They are not

so far as I can learn, that they have ever heard or read of

the king of Denmark's French. Is wonderfully good, considering that he never lived in France. But it appears that in showing civility to M. Loubet spoke of Mme. Loubet mere as vaste velle. We all know she is 88. None the less, the word "old" as applied to her must have started her son, who is over 60, and has a white beard. The word "aged" would have been used under similar circumstances by King Leopold II, King Oscar, who speaks French like a Parlanian.

There is a street in the parish of St. Luke, Harrow, which owners to the

department of agriculture is deluged with pleas for an exterminator of the cheerful pest. The department's latest experiment is a South sea fungus. This fungus is a sort of mould which grows on the grasshopper in Australia, New Zealand, and the tropical region of South America. It has been described as grasshopper leprosy. The plan is to infect a bushel or so of the bugs with this fungus and then turn them loose over the fields, with the hope that they will spread the disease. The effect is not all that could be desired. The healthy grasshoppers refuse to associate with the sick ones. Furthermore, the conditions which are favorable to the growth of the fungus are unfavorable to the growth of the grasshopper. In dry weather the mould disappears and the "hopper" flourishes; in wet weather the "hopper" disappears and the fungus flourishes. Consequently, this year, when the weather is dry and the grasshopper is prosperous, the fungus is almost useless.

A clever little woman who calls on her unfashionable friends in the morning and her fashionable friends in the afternoon was calling on me a few days ago. She was calling in the morning. Of course, we were discussing everything and everybody, and quite naturally the talk turned on the Hay family, and my friend told me of a little experience she had had at a Hay dinner during the winter. It concerned the present Mrs. Payne Whitney, who really has done some very clever writing. All authors have their peculiarities, it seems, and one of Mrs. Whitney's is to throw up both hands whenever she gets an inspiration. Well, they were just enjoying a delicious terrapin, when, suddenly, sharp "Oh" drew the attention of the table to Miss Hay, who sat with both hands "la hold-up" and eyes rolled ceilingwards. Having secured the illusive inspiration, she hurriedly left the room and fled to her sanctum, where she safely deposited the literary gem on some scratch paper. Meanwhile the company sat in breathless silence, and only regained its interest in the terrapin upon Miss Hay's reappearance.

King Edward is acquiring a lengthy list of American subjects. A little story now going the rounds illustrates his method of procedure. Representative Naphen of Boston had once upon a time a doughty constituent by the name of Sergeant Mulloy. Mulloy deserted his peaceful post in the Hub and joined the Boers, was speedily captured by the British and shipped the Bermudas. Then he beat his bonds of Representative Naphen, and he also has a statesman's gift for improving the shining hour, and on his last trip to West Point he met a gray-haired officer who quite took his breath away in this last particular. The president, who was in particularly fine spirits that day, was sympathizing with the young officers because they had to work so hard. "If I had my way," said the old soldier, "they would work that way all the year round."

The president, as usual, wanted to know "Why?" "Because," replied the officer, half humorously, "if we could kill off all the young officers, we older ones would have some show of promotion."

The president laughed and promised that the older ones should have their show.

Scott of West Virginia asked Senator Proctor of Vermont to describe what he would be the effect upon the maple syrup industry if the baleful Cuban reciprocity bill were enacted into law.

Senator Proctor blushed and said he was stronger on voting than talking, but Senator Hoar piped up in his high treble: "My good friend from Vermont does not make speeches in defense of the maple syrup industry. He introduces a much more effective procedure. He sends each senator a jug of maple syrup, which appeals more strongly to them than any speech he might make."

King Edward is acquiring a lengthy list of American subjects. A little story now going the rounds illustrates his method of procedure. Representative Naphen of Boston had once upon a time a doughty constituent by the name of Sergeant Mulloy. Mulloy deserted his peaceful post in the Hub and joined the Boers, was speedily captured by the British and shipped the Bermudas. Then he beat his bonds of Representative Naphen, and he also has a statesman's gift for improving the shining hour, and on his last trip to West Point he met a gray-haired officer who quite took his breath away in this last particular. The president, who was in particularly fine spirits that day, was sympathizing with the young officers because they had to work so hard. "If I had my way," said the old soldier, "they would work that way all the year round."

The president, as usual, wanted to know "Why?" "Because," replied the officer, half humorously, "if we could kill off all the young officers, we older ones would have some show of promotion."

The president laughed and promised that the older ones should have their show.

Scott of West Virginia asked Senator Proctor of Vermont to describe what he would be the effect upon the maple syrup industry if the baleful Cuban reciprocity bill were enacted into law.

Senator Proctor blushed and said he was stronger on voting than talking, but Senator Hoar piped up in his high treble: "My good friend from Vermont does not make speeches in defense of the maple syrup industry. He introduces a much more effective procedure. He sends each senator a jug of maple syrup, which appeals more strongly to them than any speech he might make."

King Edward is acquiring a lengthy list of American subjects. A little story now going the rounds illustrates his method of procedure. Representative Naphen of Boston had once upon a time a doughty constituent by the name of Sergeant Mulloy. Mulloy deserted his peaceful post in the Hub and joined the Boers, was speedily captured by the British and shipped the Bermudas. Then he beat his bonds of Representative Naphen, and he also has a statesman's gift for improving the shining hour, and on his last trip to West Point he met a gray-haired officer who quite took his breath away in this last particular. The president, who was in particularly fine spirits that day, was sympathizing with the young officers because they had to work so hard. "If I had my way," said the old soldier, "they would work that way all the year round."

The president, as usual, wanted to know "Why?" "Because," replied the officer, half humorously, "if we could kill off all the young officers, we older ones would have some show of promotion."

The president laughed and promised that the older ones should have their show.

Scott of West Virginia asked Senator Proctor of Vermont to describe what he would be the effect upon the maple syrup industry if the baleful Cuban reciprocity bill were enacted into law.

Senator Proctor blushed and said he was stronger on voting than talking, but Senator Hoar piped up in his high treble: "My good friend from Vermont does not make speeches in defense of the maple syrup industry. He introduces a much more effective procedure. He sends each senator a jug of maple syrup, which appeals more strongly to them than any speech he might make."

King Edward is acquiring a lengthy list of American subjects. A little story now going the rounds illustrates his method of procedure. Representative Naphen of Boston had once upon a time a doughty constituent by the name of Sergeant Mulloy. Mulloy deserted his peaceful post in the Hub and joined the Boers, was speedily captured by the British and shipped the Bermudas. Then he beat his bonds of Representative Naphen, and he also has a statesman's gift for improving the shining hour, and on his last trip to West Point he met a gray-haired officer who quite took his breath away in this last particular. The president, who was in particularly fine spirits that day, was sympathizing with the young officers because they had to work so hard. "If I had my way," said the old soldier, "they would work that way all the year round."

The president, as usual, wanted to know "Why?" "Because," replied the officer, half humorously, "if we could kill off all the young officers, we older ones would have some show of promotion."

The president laughed and promised that the older ones should have their show.

Scott of West Virginia asked Senator Proctor of Vermont to describe what he would be the effect upon the maple syrup industry if the baleful Cuban reciprocity bill were enacted into law.

Senator Proctor blushed and said he was stronger on voting than talking, but Senator Hoar piped up in his high treble: "My good friend from Vermont does not make speeches in defense of the maple syrup industry. He introduces a much more effective procedure. He sends each senator a jug of maple syrup, which appeals more strongly to them than any speech he might make."

King Edward is acquiring a lengthy list of American subjects. A little story now going the rounds illustrates his method of procedure. Representative Naphen of Boston had once upon a time a doughty constituent by the name of Sergeant Mulloy. Mulloy deserted his peaceful post in the Hub and joined the Boers, was speedily captured by the British and shipped the Bermudas. Then he beat his bonds of Representative Naphen, and he also has a statesman's gift for improving the shining hour, and on his last trip to West Point he met a gray-haired officer who quite took his breath away in this last particular. The president, who was in particularly fine spirits that day, was sympathizing with the young officers because they had to work so hard. "If I had my way," said the old soldier, "they would work that way all the year round."

The president, as usual, wanted to know "Why?" "Because," replied the officer, half humorously, "if we could kill off all the young officers, we older ones would have some show of promotion."

The president laughed and promised that the older ones should have their show.

Scott of West Virginia asked Senator Proctor of Vermont to describe what he would be the effect upon the maple syrup industry if the baleful Cuban reciprocity bill were enacted into law.

Senator Proctor blushed and said he was stronger on voting than talking, but Senator Hoar piped up in his high treble: "My good friend from Vermont does not make speeches in defense of the maple syrup industry. He introduces a much more effective procedure. He sends each senator a jug of maple syrup, which appeals more strongly to them than any speech he might make."

King Edward is acquiring a lengthy list of American subjects. A little story now going the rounds illustrates his method of procedure. Representative Naphen of Boston had once upon a time a doughty constituent by the name of Sergeant Mulloy. Mulloy deserted his peaceful post in the Hub and joined the Boers, was speedily captured by the British and shipped the Bermudas. Then he beat his bonds of Representative Naphen, and he also has a statesman's gift for improving the shining hour, and on his last trip to West Point he met a gray-haired officer who quite took his breath away in this last particular. The president, who was in particularly fine spirits that day, was sympathizing with the young officers because they had to work so hard. "If I had my way," said the old soldier, "they would work that way all the year round."

The president, as usual, wanted to know "Why?" "Because," replied the officer, half humorously, "if we could kill off all the young officers, we older ones would have some show of promotion."

The president laughed and promised that the older ones should have their show.

Scott of West Virginia asked Senator Proctor of Vermont to describe what he would be the effect upon the maple syrup industry if the baleful Cuban reciprocity bill were enacted into law.

Senator Proctor blushed and said he was stronger on voting than talking, but Senator Hoar piped up in his high treble: "My good friend from Vermont does not make speeches in defense of the maple syrup industry. He introduces a much more effective procedure. He sends each senator a jug of maple syrup, which appeals more strongly to them than any speech he might make."

King Edward is acquiring a lengthy list of American subjects. A little story now going the rounds illustrates his method of procedure. Representative Naphen of Boston had once upon a time a doughty constituent by the name of Sergeant Mulloy. Mulloy deserted his peaceful post in the Hub and joined the Boers, was speedily captured by the British and shipped the Bermudas. Then he beat his bonds of Representative Naphen, and he also has a statesman's gift for improving the shining hour, and on his last trip to West Point he met a gray-haired officer who quite took his breath away in this last particular. The president, who was in particularly fine spirits that day, was sympathizing with the young officers because they had to work so hard. "If I had my way," said the old soldier, "they would work that way all the year round."

The president, as usual, wanted to know "Why?" "Because," replied the officer, half humorously, "if we could kill off all the young officers, we older ones would have some show of promotion."

The president laughed and promised that the older ones should have their show.

Scott of West Virginia asked Senator Proctor of Vermont to describe what he would be the effect upon the maple syrup industry if the baleful Cuban reciprocity bill were enacted into law.

Senator Proctor blushed and said he was stronger on voting than talking, but Senator Hoar piped up in his high treble: "My good friend from Vermont does not make speeches in defense of the maple syrup industry. He introduces a much more effective procedure. He sends each senator a jug of maple syrup, which appeals more strongly to them than any speech he might make."

King Edward is acquiring a lengthy list of American subjects. A little story now going the rounds illustrates his method of procedure. Representative Naphen of Boston had once upon a time a doughty constituent by the name of Sergeant Mulloy. Mulloy deserted his peaceful post in the Hub and joined the Boers, was speedily captured by the British and shipped the Bermudas. Then he beat his bonds of Representative Naphen, and he also has a statesman's gift for improving the shining hour, and on his last trip to West Point he met a gray-haired officer who quite took his breath away in this last particular. The president, who was in particularly fine spirits that day, was sympathizing with the young officers because they had to work so hard. "If I had my way," said the old soldier, "they would work that way all the year round."

The president, as usual, wanted to know "Why?" "Because," replied the officer, half humorously, "if we could kill off all the young officers, we older ones would have some show of promotion."

The president laughed and promised that the older ones should have their show.

</

# THE WEEKLY GAZETTE

THURSDAY, JULY 3.

Published Every Thursday  
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

## THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP OF PUBLIC UTILITIES.

LAST Sunday morning the Gazette editorially contained the following statement:

"During the past 10 years the Democratic and Populist parties in Colorado have each year reiterated their demands for 'municipal ownership of public utilities' and during that time there has been but one legislature which they did not absolutely control by an overwhelming majority, yet no constitutional amendment has ever been offered to the people of Colorado making it possible for the various cities of the state to acquire government ownership of such utilities."

"Those parties each year solemnly renewed their pledges to the people and each year they just as solemnly violated those pledges."

Wednesday morning's Rocky Mountain News quotes the portion of the Gazette editorial republished above, and then says:

"The Rush home rule amendment, which will be voted on this fall, does precisely that very thing. It gives to every city in the state the right to make its own charter and the power to purchase or condemn all public utilities or to build them, and to operate them or lease them or do whatsoever it will with them. The amendment proposes to equip every city in Colorado with absolute power to acquire ownership and control of such utilities."

The Rush bill, referred to by the News, undertakes to add new article, "Article XX, City and County of Denver," to the constitution of the state, and that amendment will be voted on by the people of Colorado this fall. The entire amendment has eight very complete sections covering every conceivable form of a government for the "City and County of Denver," and in only one section, section 6, does the Rush bill refer to outside cities.

Section 6 of the Rush bill provides as follows:

"Cities of the first and second class in this state are hereby empowered to propose for submission to a vote of the qualified electors proposals for charter conventions and to hold the same, and to amend any such charter, with the same force and in the same manner and have the same power, as near as may be, as set out in section four (4) and five (5) hereof, with full power as to real and personal property and public utilities, works or ways, as set out in section one (1) of this amendment."

It must be borne in mind that the legislature of 1901 was the last of four legislatures which the Democrats and Populists jointly controlled, and yet in every campaign since 1892 both of these parties have specifically declared in their state and local platforms in favor of municipal ownership of public utilities.

It now appears from the leading Democratic organ of the state that their method of fulfilling this promise was by section 6 of the Rush bill, not a word or sentence of which is germane to the title or subject matter of the constitutional amendment, and which is so imperfect in construction, meaning and sense, that every court in the state would be bound to declare against any city outside of Denver that might undertake to acquire public utilities or to adopt a charter or to perform any other act under section 6.

It would have been an easy matter for anyone of these Democratic-Populist legislatures to have submitted a clear, clean-cut amendment to the constitution, removing the limit of indebtedness of any city of the state for the purpose of acquiring or erecting light plants, tramway plants or other public utilities.

The constitution already provides that there shall be no limit of indebtedness for the purpose of acquiring or erecting water plants or water works, and the same section of the constitution could have been amended by the insertion of a dozen words so as to have made it applicable to every public utility and to every city and town in the state without leaving the matter subject to uncertainty and attack in the courts.

During the last 10 years there has never been a legislature when such an amendment has not been offered to the provision of the constitution vesting cities and towns with the power to acquire water works, whatever limit of indebtedness may be necessary, to also acquire other public utilities, whatever the indebtedness may be, and during the past 10 years there has not been a Democratic-Populist legislature which has not defeated the submission to a vote of the people such a constitutional amendment.

So far as the Rush bill is applicable to the city of Denver, it has many very wholesome provisions, but those provisions cannot be made applicable by any established rule of construction to outside cities and towns under the loosely drawn provision of section 6 of such bill.

Denver's experiences with its water bonds, sold for the purpose of erecting a municipal water plant, should have been a sufficient example to have warned the legislature against loosely drawn provisions of either statute laws or constitutional amendments, which undertake to deal with such large and important questions as the public ownership of the public utilities of cities and towns.

Five years ago Denver voted \$4,000,000 for the erection or purchase of a water system on the part of the city itself.

The constitution upon the question of indebtedness for water works is most clear and precise, and yet the courts invalidated the bond issue for that purpose, for the reason that the city council had not PRECISELY followed the provisions of the constitution in submitting the matter to a vote of the people.

Thus it will be seen how perfectly absurd it would be for any city in the state outside of Denver to undertake to act under the maligned, discredited, illogical and clearly illegal provisions of section 6 of the Rush bill.

Section 6 was undoubtedly inserted for the purpose of making the bill more acceptable to the state outside of the city of Denver, but absurdities never do any person, party or measure, the slightest good, and if the Rush bill carries at the coming election, it will be on account of its merits as applied to the city of Denver, and because the state desires the politics of Denver eliminated from the politics of the state.

Whatever the merits of the Rush bill may be with reference to the government of the city of Denver, and it undoubtedly has much merit in that behalf, its advocates will only weaken its cause by undertaking to make the other cities and towns of the state believe that they can expect the slightest benefit from the provisions of the bill.

The Gazette has no intention in this article of going into the merits of the Rush bill, the title of which clearly expresses its purpose, the "City and County of Denver." There will be time enough to discuss that measure in detail as applied to the "City and County of Denver" some time in the future.

But the fact remains, as the Gazette asserted on Sunday morning, that for 10 years past the Democratic and Populist parties have controlled every legislature except one by an overwhelming majority, and in each campaign one of the cardinal principles of their platforms has been the "municipal ownership of public utilities," and the other fact remains that no session of any of these legislatures have those parties submitted to a vote of the people of the state any constitutional amendment making it possible for the cities and towns of the state to acquire municipal ownership of public utilities.

This kind of legislation can easily be enacted by an amendment to Section 8 of Article XI of the Constitution, entitled "Public Indebtedness," and such an amendment would apply to every city and town in the state, Denver included, and there is a serious question whether the Rush bill legally amends this section of the constitution relating to "Public Indebtedness" even in so far as it is applicable to Denver.

It is quite certain it does not legally amend such section so far as outside cities and towns are concerned.

### WHAT CONGRESS HAS DONE.

**T**HE Republican party has a hold on the people of this country that it will take many years to dislodge, and there is a very good reason for it. The American voters are business men and they appreciate business qualities whether it be in an individual or in a party. The democracy comes sometimes with specious arguments, but the best answer is usually given by veteran Congressman Cannon the other day when he taunted Mr. Richardson with the fact that the Democratic party ten years ago under Cleveland had full power, and yet it was unable to enact any legislation of a permanent character.

In striking contrast to this is the record of the Republican party in the Fifty-seventh congress, now about to adjourn. It is doubtful if any other congress in a time of peace has ever enacted more legislation in seven months time than will be so far reaching in its effects. Chief among the measures is the enactment of the Isthmian canal bill. It carries the largest appropriation ever made by congress outside of war appropriations. This canal has been a matter that has been before many congresses, and is a thing that the people have been demanding for a quarter of a century.

A measure of vast importance to the west, and one that has long been agitated, is the establishing of an extensive system by which the government will aid in irrigation of arid sections in the west. This is a measure the end of which no living man is likely to see, although many will live to appreciate the great wisdom that dictated it. It means reclaiming to the uses of man a vast empire that will return a hundred fold of what it will cost.

Another measure of far reaching importance is the extension of the charters of the national banks for twenty years. That the banking business is not entirely satisfactory almost everyone believes, but the national banks form the best system the country has yet had, and it would have been very unbusiness-like and very democratic to have disturbed them at this time.

A very great part of the labor of congress has been in regulating affairs that are a direct outgrowth of the war with Spain, and in this congress has been as business-like and successful as in other directions. A bill establishing a complete government for the Philippine Islands was enacted.

All the taxes imposed by the Spanish war have been repealed. It cuts off a revenue of about seventy-five

### THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

IT IS a singular fact that we often precipitate the very thing we have most earnestly sought to guard against. The original constitution of the state of Colorado ends with these words:

"But the general assembly shall have no power to propose amendments to more than one article of this constitution at the same session."

The intention was to prevent hasty changes in the constitution, while making it possible to modify and adapt it as time passed by. But the limit was too narrow. When two or three members had amendments pending of almost equal importance, each one feeling that his was paramount, the result was that no one would give way, and no amendment would be submitted. In the course of 25 years the old constitution was no longer adequate to the changed conditions, and to prevent the expense of a constitutional convention, and yet leave a little more leeway, what was known as the Taylor amendment was submitted to the people and adopted by them at the last general election. This amendment permits the amendment of six articles to the constitution, and therefore instead of permitting merely six amendments as some persons believe, it might be possible to submit twice or three times that number, so long as they all amended different sections of no more than six articles. It seems probable, at this time, that this latitude is almost as much too wide as the one amendment was too narrow, and much fault was found with it at both the regular and special sessions, it being said that if it was almost impossible to get an intelligent vote on one amendment it would be even more difficult to get it on half a dozen. In support of this pessimistic view the fact was pointed out that the Taylor amendment itself, which was generally approved of, received only about 12 per cent of the vote cast.

But this proves too much. It should be remembered in the first place, that there was no opposition to the Taylor amendment, and it involved nothing that left room for much discussion, for no legislature need feel called upon to submit the full quota of amendments, and it is entirely probable that this may not be done again. Again, it is entirely within the scope of the probable that the Taylor bill which was framed to obviate the constitutional convention may result in such a convention being called within the next decade by showing the number of shortcomings in the constitution, and by enough conflicting legislation so that the constitution will no longer be a coherent whole.

In any event, we might as well face the fact that for several elections to come we shall be obliged to pay some attention to the amendments pending, and make educational campaigns for or against them. This may be some trouble, but as a result the people of the state will become better acquainted with both the organic and statutory law than ever before, and this is a very great gain.

It is the purpose of the Gazette to put these amendments before its readers without partisan bias, setting forth as directly as possible what the amendment is expected to do, and possibly the advantages claimed for it and the faults found with it.

As these amendments will be the storm centers of this fall's campaign it is necessary to know what they are, and it is well to look at them impartially and without any of the feeling that is unfortunately a part of all political activity. There is a disposition in some quarters to cavil at anything and everything done by the last legislature, and this spirit of opposition may lead some thoughtless persons to vote against measures they do not really oppose at heart, led away by the mistaken sneer, "Can any good come out of Nazareth?" Later on the Gazette will take sides on some of these questions. For the present it will be content to state the case.

### THE EIGHT-HOUR AMENDMENT.

The Twelfth general assembly passed a bill providing for an eight-hour working day for certain classes of labor, notably the smelter men. Shortly after the adjournment of the legislature the men employed in the smelters asked that the eight-hour day be adopted as schedule time thereafter. The employers refused, and the smelter strike, which is recent history, ensued. The bill was taken into the courts and there declared unconstitutional.

Believing that under the constitution no such law could be framed, Senator Frank Moore of Fremont county introduced a constitutional amendment, making special provision by an added section to article five covering this point. The section is mandatory, and proposes that the legislature shall enact a law regulating the working hours in certain cases, and provide penalties for violation of the act. The proposed section reads:

"Section 25A. The general assembly shall provide by law, and shall prescribe suitable penalties for the violation thereof, for a period of employment not to exceed eight hours within any 24 hours (except in cases of emergency where life or property is in imminent danger), for persons employed in underground mines or other underground workings, blast furnaces, smelters, and any ore reduction works or other branch of industry or labor, that the general assembly may consider injurious or dangerous to health, life or limb."

It should be remembered that it is hardly correct to speak of this amendment as "the eight-hour law," as is frequently done. It does not create a law, but merely makes such a law possible, and all the details of framing such a statute are left to the next or some ensuing legislature, if the Fourteenth should not succeed in passing such a bill.

It is also important to take into consideration the fact that such limitation of labor must apply only to occupations that are "injurious or dangerous to health, life or limb," and newspaper men and lawyers and doctors and housekeepers and seamstresses will be permitted to go right on working 20 hours out of the 24 without let or hindrance.

Utah has such a provision in her constitution, drawn as a result of having watched labor difficulties in this and other older mining states.

### THE AMENDMENT FOR FULL CITIZENSHIP.

One of the six pending amendments to the constitution which is likely to be received with little opposition, especially from the Republican party, was proposed by Senator Barela, and amends article VII, section one. At the present time this article and section read as follows:

"Section 1. Every male person over the age of 21 years, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

"First—He shall be a citizen of the United States, or, not being a citizen of the United States, he shall have declared his intention, according to law, to become such citizen, not less than four months before he offers to vote.

"Second—He shall have resided in the state six months immediately preceding the election at which he offers to vote, and in the county, city, town, ward or precinct such time as may be prescribed by law; provided, that no person shall be denied the right to vote at any school district election, nor to hold any school district office, on account of sex."

Senator Barela's amendment substitutes the following:

"Section 1. Every person over the age of 21 years, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections; he or she shall be a citizen of the United States, and shall have resided in the state 12 months immediately preceding the election at which he offers to vote, and in the county, city, town, ward or precinct such time as may be prescribed by law.

In other words, all voters must be fully naturalized citizens or born citizens of the United States before they are to be permitted to cast their ballots in this state. At the present time in this state, and in several of the states of the union a man may land at Castle Garden the last of May, find his way to the state where he expects to remain over the next November, take out his first papers, a simple declaration of intention to become a citizen in July, and vote at the November election. Hundreds and thousands of foreigners never take out their full papers, because the first declaration admits them to the great privilege of citizenship, and they see no necessity of going to any further expense.

There is, of course, a difference of opinion as to restrictions on the ballot, some holding that it should be hedged about by all sorts of safeguards, while others argue that the greatest possible freedom of the franchise is also a safeguard to the country, since the turbulent element among the foreigners finds a kind of safety-valve in the ballot box. Whatever one may believe as to this, it would seem as if the intention of this amendment was so plain that it could not be misconstrued. And yet, only a few days ago an agitator denounced this amendment as a conspiracy to disfranchise workingmen. All that it does is to require full citizenship of every voter.

### THE BIENNIAL ELECTION AMENDMENTS.

Two of the constitutional amendments pending should be considered together, for they have the same object in view, i.e., the consolidating of the general and county elections, so that elections shall hereafter occur every other year. In order to bring this about it will be necessary to lengthen the terms of certain officers elected for an odd number of years. Both bills were introduced by Senator Taylor.

The first of these amendments amends sections 21 and 22 of article six of the constitution. The only change made is increasing the length of the terms of office of the district attorney and county judge from three to four years, and therefore it is not necessary to recite the sections in full.

The second amendment amends sections 6, 8 and 11 of article 14; it in-

*Modern School of Business*

Only first-class Business College in the west. Has best of everything. Departments—Shorthand and Typewriting, Bookkeeping and Banking, Ligraphy, Academic, Education, Penmanship, Actual business methods. Individual instruction. Endorsed by leading business men of Denver. Summer term open June 3. Fall term, September 1, 1902. Write or call for particulars. New catalogue free.

A. M. KEARNS, Prin.,  
Fifth Floor, Charles Bldg., 15th and Curtis, Denver, Colorado.

creases the term of service of county commissioners to four years, their election to occur at the general elections throughout the state. There is no change, except a provision extending the term of office expiring January 1, 1905, and of those who might hold office until January 1, 1907.

The amendments to sections 8 and 11 provide for the election of the county officers "at the same time at which members of the general assembly are elected, commencing in the year 1904," and extends the term of office expiring January 1, 1904, "to the second Tuesday in January, 1905."

There is considerable opposition to these two amendments from a source unexpected. The Denver trade assembly refused to include them last winter, because they object to lengthening the term of office of district attorneys and judges. If, on the other hand, the terms of office were shortened there would have been bitter opposition from every one of these offices.

Another objection raised to the proposed consolidation of elections is the state ticket may be relied upon to pull through unworthy candidates. At first thought there might seem to be something in it, but as the tickets of past county elections pass before memory's review can hardly be held that they were particularly strong, and in many cases have not even been elected on their own merits. This was very thoroughly demonstrated in last fall's election in Arapahoe county. The Democrats nominated a ticket which they had no expectation of electing, and which they felt no particular enthusiasm. Defeat was certain until the machine-made ticket of the Republicans was put in the field with such decided effect that hundreds of Republicans either refrained from voting, all, or voted for only one or two candidates.

Another source of opposition to these amendments is from the little chinkie politicians, who exist from one campaign to another on the picket line, they are able to make while the political pot boils. In it they see, if their actual finish, a curtailment of their sources of revenue, and a long year, which they must tide over.

The friends of the measures point out the great saving to the state in these county elections costing us somewhere near a quarter of a million dollars every year, almost all of which can be saved by consolidating the elections, while the saving to candidates will aggregate at least as much and business will be spared the dull season which always comes with election.

This seems to be the situation so far as these two amendments are concerned; to lose either would be equivalent to defeating both, since it leaves us with the extra election still upon our hands.

There are times when the good citizen feels that he would be willing to entirely separate the whole of the judicial branch of government from partisan politics. But that is another story.

### SOME MEN WHO SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED.

**C**OLORADO SPRINGS has become the acknowledged center of the mining interests of the country.

This is but natural since this city is the home of the men who made and now are the owners of the greatest mines in the gold camp in the greatest gold-producing state in the country. The Colorado Springs Mining Stock association is the board on which the transaction of these stocks of these companies take place, and this city is known as the central world as the home of the owners of the Cripple Creek mines, of the vast interests that have been built up more or less dependent upon their operation.

It should be a matter of considerable pride to the people of Colorado Springs and vicinity, therefore, that this city is the home of the men who have spent the last ten years and the money they had ten years ago in they have been able to get hold of during this period of time perfectly have become the most successful methods yet discovered for the treatment of the Cripple Creek ores—for making profitable the work of hundred others whose money would have been spent fruitlessly had this method of reduction of the ores of Cripple Creek not been applied, constantly proved and constantly made less and less costly to the miner.

Messrs. Charles L. Tutt, Spencer Penrose and Charles M. MacNeill, principal officers of the United States Reduction and Refining company, citizens of Colorado Springs of whom the city has abundant reason to be proud. They have plunged into the work of making the mining of Cripple Creek profitable, and their efforts and expenditure of money made and now are the owners of the greatest mines in the district that have never been bonanza proportions to operate at a profit, whereas had the treatment of the product of these mines had to go to some of the other reduction plants the return would not have been sufficient to justify working the property.

Messrs. Tutt, Penrose and MacNeill, through the several companies which they have established and the numerous reduction plants that have acquired, either to stop an unprofitable and disastrous expenditure money on the part of someone else or to make a success where others failed, have proved their ability to carry out the plans that they make in the future.</

# A Few Minutes With the Jokers.

## THOSE SLIPPERY POLISHED FLOORS.

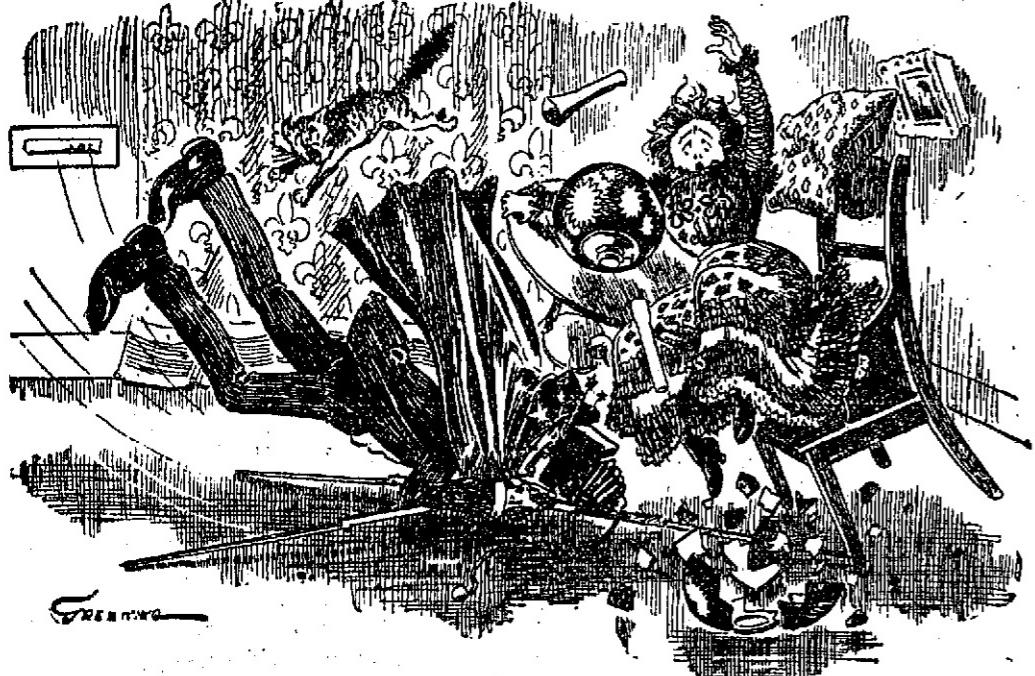
(A Warning to Amateurs.)



Cholly Dryplate—Aw, if I can get a pretty picture of her now I shall make a—



"I expect to be presented at court during the coronation week."  
"Is that so? Well! Well! I hope ye'll git acquitted."



decided hit!



THE ARROGANT AMERICANS.

"There was only one jarring feature of the coronation," remarked the noble lord.  
"What was that?" asked the enervated duke.  
"Those Americans. Every one of them was telling how much better they could do such things at home, if they liked."



THESE SUMMER BANDITS.  
"They say you're a man with a terrible past."  
"Well, I used to run the hotel here, but since then I've reformed."



"I doubt not, my lord, the warmth of your heart, but I feel there is a coldness between us."

## FREE EDUCATION FOR BOYS AND GIRLS



EVERY boy or girl in the state of Colorado has an opportunity to make good use of time during school vacation. You may have finished in the High school and want to go to college.

WE WILL SEND YOU. Perhaps you prefer a business education? If so, we will send you to one of the best business colleges in the state.

**It Costs You Nothing**  
But Effort.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE of Colorado Springs, the best, cleanest and most reliable Weekly Newspaper published west of the Mississippi River, is desirous of increasing the number of its readers, and to this end offers its agents the most valuable premiums ever given by a western newspaper.

The premiums are as follows:

1st—A Scholarship in THE COLORADO COLLEGE, of Colorado Springs, covering a full course of four years, CASH VALUE .....	\$150.00
2d—A Scholarship in the Modern School of Business, at Denver, covering full course of six months, CASH VALUE .....	\$50.00
3d—A Cash Premium of.....	\$35.00
4th—A Cash Premium of.....	\$25.00
5th—A Cash Premium of.....	\$20.00
6th—A Cash Premium of .....	\$15.00
7th—A Cash Premium of .....	\$10.00
8th—A Cash Premium of .....	\$10.00
9th—A Cash Premium of .....	\$10.00
10th—A Cash Premium of .....	\$10.00

The above premiums will be paid to the man, woman, boy or girl who will send in between now and September 1, the largest number of paid annual subscriptions to the WEEKLY GAZETTE. The one sending in the largest number shall have the option of any of the first three premiums. The one sending in the second largest number shall have the second choice of the first three, and the one sending in the third largest number shall receive the remaining premium. The 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th premiums will be given to those sending in the next largest lists respectively.

Do not think because you live in a small populated district that you have no chance of winning—remember, in the large cities and towns more daily papers are read.

There is no limit set to the number of subscriptions necessary to win. He or she who lives in the smallest rural district may be the winner.

No subscriptions are to be taken at less than the regular rate, \$1 per year.

Send in subscriptions every Monday, together with Postoffice or Express Money Order, made payable to WEEKLY GAZETTE.

This competition is open to all, and you will find your friends will help you in the laudable ambition of securing an education.

This is an opportunity that does not offer once in a lifetime, as a liberal education will be worth to the winner thousands of dollars, and at the same time those who do not win the leading prizes will be amply compensated for their labor.

IN ADDITION to the premiums offered THE WEEKLY GAZETTE WILL PAY TO ITS AGENTS 25 CENTS FOR EACH PAID ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION. This amount may be retained when making the remittance.

If you desire to enter this contest send us your name and address and we will send you sample copy of THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

For any further information, write to

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE, Colorado Springs.



# THE NEWS OF THE WEEK IN COLORADO SPRINGS.

## F. M. ENGLISH KILLED IN WRECK AT CULVER SIDING

**DEAD:**

FRANCIS M. ENGLISH, Colorado Springs.

**INJURED:**

Mary O'Rourke, aged 13, 109 Mountain avenue, Victor; left arm torn off; face cut; internally injured; may die.

Dr. Estelle Lewis, 124 West Carr avenue, Cripple Creek; eight ribs on right side broken; left wrist fractured; bruises and internal injuries; may die.

James W. Greene, 105 West Eaton street, Cripple Creek; broken leg; face bruised.

Frank Guyer, 311 South Eighth street, Cripple Creek; collarbone broken.

Mary Kintsell, Goldfield; lip cut and face bruised.

Mrs. Van der Weyden, 316 Irene street, Cripple Creek; face badly bruised.

William Van der Weyden, her son; leg sprained.

Van der Weyden, baby daughter; face bruised.

Charles Carlson, Buffalo Springs; face cut badly.

D. H. Smith, Cripple Creek; all teeth knocked out; mouth and thumb cut.

Mrs. Simon O'Rourke; neck sprained.

O'Rourke, her son; face cut and bruised.

A. E. Parker, 223 Main avenue, Cripple Creek; leg sprained; head cut.

Parker, his son; head badly cut.

J. R. Weymar, 610 South Nevada avenue, Colorado Springs; head cut.

Henry Pickens, Woodland Park; back sprained.

Mrs. George Powell, Omaha, Neb.; leg broken.

C. Turnage, 411 Colorado avenue, Cripple Creek; badly shaken up and bruised.

L. E. Disque of Tompkins' Supply company, Cripple Creek; knee badly hurt; cannot walk.

R. W. Hadden, Gillett; hip and back hurt.

L. E. McGarry, Goldfield; bad scalp wound.

F. Baker, Cripple Creek; lip cut and scalp wound.

C. B. Cotten, Cripple Creek; cuts and bruises.

H. B. Tucker, Denver; cuts, bruises and severely shocked.

J. H. Olds, Cripple Creek; cuts and bruises.

H. M. Parker, Victor; cuts and bruises.

Mrs. White, Cripple Creek; cuts and bruises.

Rose Redford, Cripple Creek; cuts and bruises.

H. Helleneburg, Victor; cuts and bruises.

G. A. Grant, Victor; cuts and bruises.

B. M. Chamberlain, Divide; cuts and bruises.

Rachel Martz, Goldfield; cuts and bruises.

Mrs. M. Kintsell, Goldfield; cuts and bruises.

H. Holstrom, Goldfield; cuts about the head.

Oscar Peterson, Cripple Creek; back sprained.

John P. Concannon, Goldfield; cuts.

J. Shiray, Cripple Creek; badly shaken up.

Culver Siding on the Colorado Midland, one mile above the famous resort station of Cascade, in the Ute Pass, through the far-famed scenic grandeur of which the Midland has hauled hundreds of thousands of people in the past, was at 10:10 yesterday morning, the scene of one of the most miraculous railway disasters that has ever occurred in Colorado.

It was terrible in that the cost of the life of one man, Francis M. English, one of the best-known and best-liked musicians in Colorado Springs, and in that it brought many more to long weeks of suffering, some to deformity for life and a score and ten to more or less serious injury. But it was marvelous in that there were not many more casualties than actually occurred.

In the shapeless heap that contained the wreckage of seven cars there were 371 passengers, excursionists en route from Cripple Creek to Colorado Springs, availing themselves of the low rates in force, which rates are to expire tonight. To anyone of the many people who went from this city to the scene of the disaster or were close at hand when it occurred, no explanation of the single death can be given. It was a miraculous escape for all who were not injured.

The scene of the wreck would be about the last place that anyone picking out a dangerous place on the line would select. Culver siding is a mile above Cascade, where the track is straight for considerable distance, where the grade is comparatively easy and where there is nothing whatever to obstruct the view. These facts, however, doubtless are in a measure explanatory of the fact that the accident occurred. They probably made the train crew willing to risk a higher rate of speed than would have been undertaken on a manifestly dangerous stretch of track, and they probably caused the operating department of the company to devote more attention to the condition of its track at other places than at this particular point.

The accident was unquestionably caused by too great a rate of speed on poorly maintained track.

**Situation at the Wreck.**

The train consisted of seven cars, all of which were derailed. The engine, in charge of Engineer John B. Stephen of Colorado City, crossed the switch at the west end of the siding and had proceeded down the grade about a train length when a rail broke. The break was about a foot and a half from the end of the rail, and was in probability the east or lower end of the rail. The awful blots that fell upon the rail by the wheels may be imagined when it is known that the rail was picked up after the wreck in nine pieces, only one of which was long enough to require more than a boy to lift.

The baggage car was driven off its trucks and slid into the ditch beside the track. It rolled completely over, stopping right side up, thirty feet north of the track, resting in the sand without trucks. The second coach was turned completely over, end on end, so that when it stopped the rear end was forward and the car nearly on its side. It was in the rear end of this coach that Mr. English met his death. The third coach, a Santa Fe chair car, was driven clear through the bottom of the second, reducing the latter to mere splinters; and it was in this awful confusion that Mr. English was caught between two seat cushions and strangled, unconsciousness probably coming instantly and death very soon. The fourth and fifth cars were derailed, strained and twisted, but not telescoped, and few people in these cars were injured. The sixth and seventh coaches of the train left the rails, but were set on again in a short time. The roadbed was utterly demolished for a distance of fully 100 yards. The fact that the wreck occurred directly at a long

Dr. Packard was in one of the back cars. He was on his way down here to attend a case in this city and had his full surgical and medical outfit with him. As soon as the car in which he was sitting stopped, he realized that something had gone wrong and he quickly got out of the car, taking his satchel with him. Seeing the wreck he ran up and met Mr. McGarry, who was the first of the injured to get free. He stopped the flow of blood from a nasty scalp wound in his head and just then the little O'Rourke girl was taken out.

Dr. Packard's presence and prompt action are responsible for saving Mary O'Rourke's life, as the blood was pouring from the ragged wound in her arm and she was fast bleeding to death. He caught up and tied the severed arteries and stopped the hemorrhage in the nick of time.

The doctor sprang from one injured person to another, and was a veritable messenger of mercy to those who were suffering. One of the train crew discovered another physician's satchel in the baggage car, it being consigned to a physician in Denver. He took the satchel to Dr. Packard, and as the key was attached the doctor opened it and replenished his stock of bandages.

Dr. Wills of Greeley got on the train at Green Mountain Falls, but did not have his case with him. He did what he could to assist the young physician, and the two doctors had all the injured cared for as far as possible under the circumstances before the special bearing the other physicians arrived on the scene.

J. Shiray of Cripple Creek was a passenger on the train. He was in the smoking car, which was the first car of the train. He describes his experience as follows:

"I was sitting in the smoker not thinking of any accident or anything of that kind, when suddenly the car made a jerk and then we were going over. The car turned over three times and we were all thrown about, and I expected to be killed every minute. The car stopped about 40 feet from the track and then I found that I was not badly hurt. I feel the effects of being bumped about."

L. E. McGarry of Goldfield was also in the smoker. He tells the following story:

"I had just bought a copy of the Gazette and had started to read it. When the first jolt came I noticed it slightly, but was too much engrossed in my reading to realize it. As soon as the next jolt came I knew there was something wrong and I jumped out into the aisle and caught hold of a seat. Then we started to go over, and we were all piled up. When the car stopped rolling there were two or three on top of me and I was on top of some others. I crawled out of a window and found that I was bleeding badly. Just then the doctor came along and fixed me up. I considered myself lucky, as practically I was thrown out of a window into the arms of a doctor."

H. D. Thompson and L. G. Campbell, both of Cripple Creek, were in the second car, in which most of the injured were seated, but escaped uninjured. They describe the accident about as the others did, but tell an interesting story of the after-scene.

"As soon as we got out," said Mr. Thompson, "we set to work to help those that had been caught. We had to pull Mrs. Van der Weyden out from under the trucks, and we had to cut the little O'Rourke girl out from under the car. That man Greene showed the greatest nerve I ever saw. He was pulled out with a broken leg, and we had scarcely seated him on the ground when he pulled out a sack of tobacco and a cigarette paper and started to roll a cigarette, calling out: 'All right, boys; I've been there before.' When he was taken off the train here and was being put into a carriage, he called out: 'You've got me this far; I'll get in myself,' and he jumped in, despite his broken leg."

**The Second Special.**

About 2 o'clock the second special came down from the scene of the wreck and in the baggage car of this train was the dead body of Francis M. English, the only man killed. Officials of the Midland road had notified friends of the late Mr. English of that fact, as he had been killed, and Rev. Arthur N. Taft, rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal church, went to the depot to identify the body at the request of the Midland men.

Coroner David F. Law had been notified and was at the depot with a casket and as soon as the train drew into the station he and his assistants transferred the body to the casket and moved over was thrown under one of the wheels. The flange of the wheel passed over her arm, near the shoulder and cut the arm completely off. The little girl was brought down with the other injured passengers, but the arm did not come down until later, it being sent along with the corpse of Mr. English.

The stub of the arm had been temporarily dressed by Dr. Packard at the scene of the wreck, and at the hospital the surgeons redressed it and completed the amputation done by the car wheel. Several cuts on her face also were dressed, and her physical comfort was cared for as far as possible. It is believed that she was injured internally, and the physicians did what they could to overcome the effects of these injuries.

Miss Estelle Lewis, who is a well-known Cripple Creek dentist, was probably the next most seriously wounded. The eighth rib of her left side was broken and her right wrist was fractured. She also suffered internal injuries, the extent of which cannot be determined yet.

The internal injuries of these two patients may cause death, but the physicians feel hopeful of saving both lives.

The hospital presented an animated scene for several hours during the afternoon, as the doctors worked earnestly and without thought of fatigue to save life and stop pain. It was after 5 o'clock when the work was done and all had been cared for.

**Concerning Mr. English.**

Mr. and Mrs. English have been residing at 16 East Boulder street in this city, but recently went to Woodland Park for the summer. He was expected to preside at the organ at St. Stephen's Episcopal church on Sunday, and his absence could not be accounted for. The organist was on his way to his post but was cold in death when the church hour came, but the congregation did not know it. After waiting 15 minutes for the organist, Mr. W. F. Crosby was asked to play. He found the organ locked and Mr. English had the key, so he was compelled to break it open.

All those on the train speak in loud praise of the work of Dr. Harry P. Packard of Gillett, who was on the train and was at work among the injured as soon as the crash occurred.

Dr. Packard's Good Work.

All those on the train speak in loud praise of the work of Dr. Harry P. Packard of Gillett, who was on the train and was at work among the injured as soon as the crash occurred.

It was not until after church was over that Mr. Taft received word that

## One Man Killed in D. & R. G. Wreck

Twelve freight cars of a Denver and Rio Grande train went into the ditch at Glade, between Larkspur and Castle Rock, yesterday afternoon, and one unknown tramp, riding on one of the cars, was killed.

The cause of the wreck was a broken wheel on one of the box cars, and 12 loaded cars were derailed. The tramp was riding on a car loaded with pig iron, and was killed almost instantly.

A wrecking train was sent up from Pueblo, and another from Denver as fast as possible, the train was delayed for about three hours. The fact that the cars were loaded made the wreckage difficult to clear away, but the damage to the rolling stock was not great.

first prize twice by the Horticultural society. The deaf was perfect through the real estate firm of Cotton, Terrill & Garlick, and is the most important that has been made in the past two weeks. The consideration was \$14,000 cash.

Col. Bacon assigns his reason for selling it is that he will spend considerable of his time in California owing to the health of Mrs. Bacon. He will make his home at "Edgewood," which is opposite the above named property and will make extensive improvements on that property.

### GOOD PROGRESS MADE BY WRECK SUFFERERS

Little Mary O'Rourke, the 13-year-old victim of the Midland wreck who has several times been reported dead, is still alive and has an excellent chance for recovery.

Dr. F. E. Perkins, the local surgeon for the Midland who is in charge of all the cases at St. Francis hospital, reports that all are doing nicely and that the majority of them are set in both Mary O'Rourke and Dr. Estelle Lewis will recover. These two are the only ones who are at all in danger and it is considered that Miss Lewis is out of danger now. The little O'Rourke girl has entirely recovered from the shock and this danger, which was feared most by the physicians, is past. Mrs. O'Rourke and the little boy are doing nicely.

Several of the victims of the wreck have returned to their homes in the Cripple Creek district but are still needing attention and as the Midland road has no surgeon in the district Dr. Packard who did such good work at the wreck has been appointed to take charge of the cases.

Dr. Perkins is exceedingly gratified at the progress being made by his patients at the hospital and is deserving of great praise for his hard work on Sunday afternoon when he superintended the work of all the physicians present and personally took part in all the operations.

### JUDGE SHEWALTER WAS VICTIM OF THE STORM.

Judge Joseph Shewalter was the victim of an accident caused by lightning at about 9:30 last night and suffered a broken arm.

During the rain storm the judge went out to get his horse which was piecked near his residence, 2023 North Nevada avenue. He had started to lead the horse back to the house when a vivid flash of lightning struck the judge and over half way to Cascade there was a sudden shock as of the train being stopped very suddenly. He was in the fifth car from the engine. He looked forward and then out of the window and concluded that the train would be stopped before our car would be damaged. I could not say how fast we were going. When the train was fully stopped I took my grip and stepped out of the car and went forward. The first car had the trucks knocked off and was standing right side up, 30 or 40 feet to one side of the track. The second and third cars were piled up in a week and the fourth car was also off the track. One of the cars was on its side and a man was coming out through a window. His head was cut and I gave him attention. Other injured then received my attention as fast as possible. I did not see the body of the deceased until it had been taken from the wreck. Life was then extinct. I did not examine the track. I accompanied the injured to this city on the relief train. A special was made up at the wreck and brought the injured to Cascade, where we met the special from Colorado Springs.

Dr. Packard was the first witness. He testified as follows:

"I live at Gillett, Colo. I was a passenger on the eastbound Colorado Midland train Sunday, June 29, 1902. After leaving Green Mountain Falls and over half way to Cascade there was a sudden shock as of the train being stopped very suddenly. I was in the fifth car from the engine. I looked forward and then out of the window and concluded that the train would be stopped before our car would be damaged. I could not say how fast we were going. When the train was fully stopped I took my grip and stepped out of the car and went forward. The first car had the trucks knocked off and was standing right side up, 30 or 40 feet to one side of the track. The second and third cars were piled up in a week and the fourth car was also off the track. One of the cars was on its side and a man was coming out through a window. His head was cut and I gave him attention. Other injured then received my attention as fast as possible. I did not see the body of the deceased until it had been taken from the wreck. Life was then extinct. I did not examine the track. I accompanied the injured to Cascade on the relief train. A special was made up at the wreck and brought the injured to Cascade, where we met the special from Colorado Springs.

Mr. English possessed other talents that made him popular. As an entertainer he was unexcelled, having a rare knack of story telling. He was a classical scholar of more than ordinary rank and was a pupil and disciple of Ruskin.

He was a writer, too, and contributed several articles to "Facts" on the subject of art and his papers were always of a high intellectual character.

Among those who will mourn him are the workmen of Colorado. In him there was no heartless supporter in the state. His money and his time were always at the disposal of the Denver Cricket club, of which he was president, in Chicago, Omaha, Minneapolis and Winnipeg, cricketers will hear of his death with sorrow. He was also a member of the Colorado bar.

Few men were more versatile. During his short day he has lent his talents to many enterprises. In addition to the church, his, the Gibbons' sanitarium and the Colorado Springs Musical club will feel that they have lost one to whom they owed a debt in that his talents have always been at their disposal while Trinity Methodist Episcopal church of Denver will hold him in kindly remembrance.

He was a member of the University club of Denver and many there will look back with pleasure to his genial hospitality.

His career in the United States extended from St. Augustine, Fla., to Honolulu and everywhere he went his musical, artistic and literary circles were his debtors. The cathedral at Honolulu owes to him its musical excellence, as is testified by the Episcopal bishop of that diocese.

Composer, writer, musician, lawyer, author, manufacturer, scholar, instructor, connoisseur and linguist—there are few in the world who possess the attainments of him whose death is mourned throughout the country.

"I reside in Colorado Springs. I knew Mr. Francis M. English. I have seen the body of the deceased and identify it as that of Mr. English. He resided in Colorado Springs. I know nothing of the wreck except from conversations."

# DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

The difference of cost between a good and a poor baking powder would not amount for a family's supply to one dollar a year. The poor powder would cause doctors' bills many times this.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is the most economical in the end, because it goes further in leavening and insures perfect, wholesome food.

Used always in making the biscuit and cake it saves both health and money. Made from pure, grape cream of tartar, most healthful of fruit acids.

DRICE BAKING POWDER CO.  
CHICAGO.

**NOTE.**—You cannot, if you value good health, afford to use cheap, low-grade baking powders. They are mostly, in spite of the pure food laws, made from alum, which endangers the health. All physicians will tell you that such powders in food are injurious.

## NEWS OF EL PASO COUNTY TOWNS

### MONUMENT

Mr. Edgar Wise and family returned to Colorado Springs Sunday evening. Messrs. Ralph Walker, W. McCutchen and Wilbur Stott left on Tuesday for three weeks' hunting trip in the mountains.

Dr. Rupp was a Denver visitor on Wednesday.

Mr. Hart drove to Colorado Springs Thursday.

Mrs. W. J. Watts and Mrs. Saleen returned from Cripple Creek Friday evening. They drove to Elbert Saturday morning.

Mrs. Boyle of Glen Park was calling on friends in Monument Saturday.

Mr. Isaac Gutshall went to Denver Tuesday to attend the races. His fine pacer, Jess C., won two races at Overland park last week.

Miss Lizzie Elliot came home Wednesday to spend her summer vacation. She has accepted the same position for another year.

Mr. Cox and son Roy, of Three Rivers, Mich., who have been visiting relatives in Elbert were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Watts Friday. They left for Colorado Springs, Pueblo and other points of interest Saturday.

Mrs. Newmark came down from Sedalia Tuesday to spend a few days with her brother, Mr. Hart and family.

Mrs. Ferguson, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. W. B. Walker, returned to her home in Pueblo Thursday.

Miss Ida Guire returned from California Tuesday much improved in health.

Miss Martha Balkin, a teacher in the Denver public schools is spending a few weeks at the Walker ranch.

Dr. McConnell paid Colorado Springs a visit Monday.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Hart died on Monday evening, June 23, aged four months and seven days. Rev. Bent conducted the funeral services at the home, Wednesday. The little one was laid to rest in the Monument cemetery.

Mrs. Fisher and little daughter of Colorado Springs are visiting Mrs. Gittings.

Mrs. Jack McAlroy of St. Joseph, Mo. is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Howells, at Husted.

Mrs. Henry Walker, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Doughty went to Cripple Creek Monday for a week's visit with relatives.

Miss Anna Millwright is spending a few days at the ranch.

Mr. Snyders purchased a piano for his daughter, Florence, last week.

Eight members and three visitors were present at the meeting of the Woman's association at Mrs. Gittings' Thursday afternoon. The missionary subjects were, "Alaska" and "Guatemala." As the leader was not present all the ladies took part in the program which was interesting. A motion to have only one meeting each month during the summer was carried. At the close of the meeting the hostess served ice-cream and cake. The next meeting will be with Mrs. Higby, July 24.

Mrs. Adams of Manitou was the guest of Mrs. H. E. Ford Thursday and Friday.

Amy Pulver is staying with Mrs. Harlin.

Mr. J. C. Elliot is boarding at the Monument hotel.

Mr. Hal Van Gilder and Miss Miller.

Colorado Springs, Colo.

June 5, 1902.

Dear Doctor: After 25 years of acute articular rheumatism and trying every known remedy, it is with great gratification that I am able to say the treatment given me at your Electro-Thermatorium has given me greater relief than anything I have yet found, and I am pleased to say that it enabled me to prosecute my business with comfort which is saying much. As I am obliged to be on my feet a great deal, Yours truly,

The original of the above letter can be seen at

The  
Electro-Thermatorium  
124 South Tejon Street,  
Colorado, Springs,

where RHEUMATISM and ALL BLOOD DISEASES can be treated with BETTER RESULTS than at any of the HOT SPRINGS in the world.

### PEYTON

Mr. E. C. Tape of Colorado Springs has taken a homestead in this community and moved his family theron.

D. D. Beemis of Colorado Springs here taking options on land for a prospective oil company of Colorado Springs.

Mr. E. Osborn, ex-county superintendent of schools of Bluffington, N.Y., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Dickinson.

Mr. H. B. Slater of Denver has taken a homestead here and is getting ready for his family.

Died, at St. Francis hospital in Colorado Springs of diphtheria June 26 at 10 a.m. George Willard Cheese, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Cheese, aged 17 years and 9 months. Willard, as he was called, was a model son, with a bright future. All that sympathy and love can prompt is being offered the bereaved family through these days of grief and loneliness.

Miss Lena Jones, the popular teacher of district No. 52, made a business trip in Colorado Springs, Saturday.

Mr. Harlan E. Baker left Monday for Ottawa, Kas., after a visit of a year in our midst.

The entertainment to be given by the Peyton Sunday school, Saturday, June 28, was postponed indefinitely on account of diphtheria in the community.

This part of the county was visited by a very severe hail and rainstorm Friday, June 27.

### EASTERN MARKETS

Chicago—Grain and Provisions.

By Associated Press.

Chicago, July 2.—The grain markets were slightly quieted today although movements were slow. The weather and crop damage were still apparent. Signs of clearing weather in the west were influential in checking advances. The July corn deal was neglected. July wheat closed 1c lower; July corn 1/4c up; September corn 1/4c lower; September wheat 1c lower. July corn 1/4c up; September corn 1/4c lower; September wheat 1c down.

Provisions closed 2 1/2c lower to 2 1/4c higher.

When trading began there was more rain to consider, showers having fallen liberally during the night. Commission houses bought September 10, 1/4c, first hour advancing it to 1 1/2c@1 3/4c. This was the highest point of the day for this option. Local bears sold liberally, and St. Louis added to the pressure. The quantity disposed of was not heavy, but September gradually receded to 1 3/4c. Here the pressure eased, and thereafter the market ruled steady.

At one time September got back to 1 3/4c, but the close was 1c under yesterday's at 1 3/4c@1 3/4c.

The high point of July wheat was 1 3/4c.

This option ruled comparatively stronger than September owing chiefly to the action of an important house which sold September and bought July. July, however, participated in the easing tendency, and following the market closed down to 1 3/4c. The market was largely due to profit-taking, and when this let up prices steadied and the close was 1c over yesterday at 1 3/4c.

Seaboard clearances were 229,000 bushels and primary receipts 420,000 bushels compared with 552,000 bushels last year. Local receipts were 34,000 bushels and primary receipts 74,000 bushels compared with 110,000 bushels last year. Local receipts were 234 cars, one contract; Minneapolis and Duluth reported 227 cars, making a total for the three points of 261 cars.

The July deal in corn was comparatively neglected. Not more than 150,000 bushels were handled during the entire session. The smallest packages of this option were sufficient to cause wide fluctuations. This market, like wheat, was strongest in the middle of the day. The chief consideration in September was only fairly active and during the afternoon it became quite dull. The "It looks like clearing up" messages which were eagerly scanned, joined with the natural tendency to take profits while they were sure, kept the September prices down. July staid well up because the firm which has the supply tucked away did not choose to sell it any cheaper. July sold between 74 and 76 1/2c and closed 1 1/4c higher at 76 1/2c. September sold between 62 1/2c and 63 1/4c. Receipts were 1/2c under yesterday at 62 1/2c. Receipts were 86 cars. There were transfers to public elevators 111 cars or contracts, 100 cars.

Oats opened higher with the other markets, but developed an easy undertone earlier than the leaders. The easiness was due chiefly to liquidation by interests which bought freely yesterday. There was also selling in sympathy with the other cereals. There was a good scattered trade in the pit. September sold between 35 and 36 1/4c and closed steady 1 1/4c lower at 35 1/4c. Receipts were 103 cars.

Provisions were dull, but steady in the absence of selling pressure. What business there was was almost entirely in the way of changing. September pork closed 2 1/2c higher at \$18.51/cwt.; September lard 1 1/2c, at 14 1/2c; and September ribs unchanged at \$10.67/cwt.

Estimated receipts tomorrow: Wheat, 45 cars; corn, 105 cars; oats, 110 cars.

Hogs, 32,000 heads.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Wheat, No. 2—Open, High, Low, Close:

July, 76 1/2c; 77 1/2c; 75 1/2c; 76 1/2c;

Dec., 76 1/2c; 75 1/2c; 74 1/2c; 75 1/2c;

Corn, No. 2—Open, High, Low, Close:

July, 67 1/2c; 68 1/2c; 67 1/2c; 68 1/2c;

Sept., 65 1/2c; 66 1/2c; 65 1/2c; 66 1/2c;

May, 64 1/2c; 65 1/2c; 64 1/2c; 65 1/2c;

Oats, No. 2—Open, High, Low, Close:

July, old, 43 1/2c; 43 1/2c; 43 1/2c; 43 1/2c;

July, new, 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c;

Aug., 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c;

Sept., 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c;

Oct., 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c;

July, old, 43 1/2c; 43 1/2c; 43 1/2c; 43 1/2c;

July, new, 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c;

Aug., 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c;

Sept., 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c;

Oct., 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c;

July, old, 43 1/2c; 43 1/2c; 43 1/2c; 43 1/2c;

July, new, 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c;

Aug., 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c;

Sept., 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c;

Oct., 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c;

July, old, 43 1/2c; 43 1/2c; 43 1/2c; 43 1/2c;

July, new, 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c;

Aug., 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c;

Sept., 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c;

Oct., 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c;

July, old, 43 1/2c; 43 1/2c; 43 1/2c; 43 1/2c;

July, new, 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c;

Aug., 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c;

Sept., 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c;

Oct., 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c;

July, old, 43 1/2c; 43 1/2c; 43 1/2c; 43 1/2c;

July, new, 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c;

Aug., 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c;

Sept., 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c;

Oct., 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c;

July, old, 43 1/2c; 43 1/2c; 43 1/2c; 43 1/2c;

July, new, 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c;

Aug., 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c;

Sept., 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c;

Oct., 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c;

July, old, 43 1/2c; 43 1/2c; 43 1/2c; 43 1/2c;

July, new, 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c;

Aug., 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c;

Sept., 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c; 45 1/2c;

Oct., 45 1/2c;